North Carolina State Library

FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

VOL. XLIII.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, MARCH 11, 1861. [NO. 2284.]

Mr. Lincoln's Inaugural Speech.

Fellow-Citizens of the United States:

In compliance with a custom as old as the government itself, I appear before you to address you briefly and to take in your presence the oath prescribed by the Constitution of the United States to be taken by the President before he enters upon the execution of his office.

I do not consider it necessary for me at present to discuss those matters of administration about which there is no special anxiety or excitement.

Apprehensions seem to exist among the people of the Southern States that by the accession of a Republican administration their property, their peace and security are to be endangered. There never has been any reasonable cause for such apprehension. Indeed, the most ample evidence to the contrary has all the while existed and been open to their inspection. It is found in nearly all the published speeches of him who now addresses you. I do but quote from one of those speeches, when I declare that I have no purpose directly or indirectly to interfere with the institution of slavery in the States where it exists. I believe that I have no lawful right to do so, and I have no inclination to do so. Those who nominated and elected me did so with the full knowledge that I had made this and many similar declarations and had never recanted them, and more than this, they placed in the platform for my acceptance, and as a law to themselves and to me, the clear and emphatic resolution which I now read:

"Resolved, That the maintenance inviolate of the rights of the States, and especially the right to control their own domestic institutions according to their own judgment exclusively; is essential to the balance of power on which the perfection and endurance of our political fabric depend, and we denounce the lawless invasion by an armed force of the soil of any State or Territory, no matter under what pretext, as among the gravest of crimes."

I now reiterate these sentiments, and in doing so, I only press upon the public attention the most conclusive evidence of which the case is susceptible, that the property, peace and security of no section are to be in any wise endangered by the incoming administration. I add, too, that all the protection which is consistent with the Constitution and the laws will be cheerfully given to all the States when lawfully demanded for whatever cause, as cheerfully to one section as to another.

There is much controversy about delivering up fugitives from service or labor. The clause I now read is as plainly written in the Constitution as any other of its provisions: "No person held to service or labor in one State under the laws thereof, escaping to another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due." It is scarcely questionable that this provision was intended by those who made it for the reclaiming of what we call fugitive slaves, and the intention of the law governs the law. All members of Congress swear to support the whole Constitution, this provision as much as any other. To this proposition, then, that slaves whose cases come within the terms of that clause shall be delivered up, their oaths are unanimous. Now, if they would make the effort in good temper, could they not, with equal unanimity, frame and pass a law by means of which to keep good that unanimous oath? There is some difference of opinion as to whether this clause should be enforced by national or by State authority, but surely that difference is not a very material one. If the slave is to be surrendered it can be but of little consequence to him or to others by which authority it is done. Should any one in any case be content that his oath should go unkept on a merely unsubstantial controversy as to *how* it shall be kept? Again: In any law upon this subject, should not all the safeguards of liberty known in civilized and human jurisprudence be inserted, so that a freeman be not in any case surrendered as a slave? And might it not be well at the same time to provide by law for the enforcement of that clause in the Constitution which guaranties that the citizens of each State shall be entitled to all the privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States? I shall take the official oath to-day with no mental reservations and with no purpose to construe the Constitution and laws by any hypercritical rules, and while I do not choose now to specify particular acts of Congress as proper to be enforced, I do suggest that it will be much safer for all, both in official and private station, to conform to and abide by all those acts which stand unrepealed, than to violate any of them, trusting to find impunity in having them held to be unconstitutional.

It is seventy-two years since the first inauguration of a President under our National Constitution. During that period fifteen different and greatly distinguished citizens have in succession administered the Executive branch of the government. They have conducted it through many perils, and generally with great success. Yet, with all this scope for precedent, I now enter upon the same task for the brief constitutional term of four years under a great and peculiar difficulty. A disruption of the Federal Union, heretofore only menaced, is now formidably attempted. I hold that, in contemplation of universal law and of the Constitution, the Union of these States is perpetual. Perpetuity is implied, if not expressed, in the fundamental law of all national governments. It is safe to assert that no government proper ever had a provision in its organic law for its own termination. Continue to execute all the express provisions of our national Constitution, and the Union will endure forever, it being impossible to destroy it except by some action not provided for in the instrument itself.

Again: If the United States be not a government proper, but an association of States in the nature of a contract merely, can it under the contract be peaceably unmade by less than all the parties who made it? One party to the contract may violate it—break it, so to speak, but does it not require all to lawfully *rescind*? Descending from these general principles, we find the proposition that in legal contemplation the Union is perpetual, confirmed by the history of the Union itself. The Union is much older than the Constitution. It was formed in fact by the articles of association in 1774. It was matured and continued by the Declaration of Independence in 1776. It was further matured and the faith of all the then thirteen States expressly plighted and engaged that it should be perpetual by the articles of confederation in 1778, and finally in 1787 one of the declared objects of ordaining and establishing the Constitution was to form a more perfect Union. But if the destruction of the Union by one or by a part only of the States be lawful, or possible, it is less perfect than it was before, and the Constitution has lost its vital element of perpetuity.

It follows from these views, that no State, upon its own mere motion, can lawfully get out of the Union. That resolves and ordinances to that effect are legally void, and that acts of violence within any State or States against the authority of the United States, are insurrectionary or revolutionary, according to circumstances.

I therefore consider, that in view of the Constitution and the laws, the Union is unbroken, and to the extent of my ability, I shall take care, as the Constitution itself expressly enjoins upon me, that the laws of the Union be faithfully executed in all the States.

Doing this I deem to be only a simple duty on my part, and I shall perform it so far as practicable, unless my rightful masters, the American people, shall withhold the requisite means, or in some authoritative manner direct the contrary.

I trust that this will not be regarded as a menace, but only as the declared purpose of the government, viz: that it will constitutionally defend and maintain itself.

In doing this, there needs to be no bloodshed, or violence; and there shall be none, unless it be forced upon the national authority.

The power confided to me will be used to hold, occupy and possess the property and places belonging to the government, and to collect the duties on imports. But beyond what are necessary for these objects there will be no invasion, no using of force against or among the people anywhere. Where hostility to the United States in any interior locality shall be so great and so universal as to prevent competent resident citizens from holding the federal offices, there will be no attempt to force obnoxious strangers upon the people for that object. While the strict legal right may exist in the government to enforce the exercise of these, the attempt to do so would be so irritating and so nearly impracticable that I deem it better to forego for a time the uses of such offices. The mails, unless repelled, will continue to be furnished in all parts of the Union. So far as possible the people everywhere shall have that sense of perfect security which is most favorable to calm thought and reflection.

The course here indicated will be followed unless current events and experience shall show a modification or change to be proper, and in every case of exigency my best discretion will be exercised according to circumstances actually existing, and with a view and a hope of a peaceful solution of the national troubles and a restoration of fraternal sympathies and affections.

That there are persons in one section or another who seek to destroy the Union at all events and are glad of any pretext for doing it, I will neither affirm nor deny—but if there be such I need address no word to *them*. To those, however, who really love the Union, may I not speak before entering upon so grave a matter as the destruction of our national fabric, with all its benefits, its memories and its hopes? Would it not be wise to ascertain precisely why it should be done? Will you hazard so desperate a step while there is any possibility that any portion of the ills you fly from have no real existence? Will you, while the certain ills you fly *to* are greater than all the real ones you fly *from*—will you risk the commission of so fearful a mistake?

All profess to be content in the Union if all their constitutional rights can be maintained. Is it true, then, that any right plainly written in the Constitution has been denied? I think not. Happily, the human mind is so constituted that no party can reach to the audacity of doing this. Think, if you can, of a single instance in which a plainly written provision of the Constitution has ever been denied. If, by the mere force of numbers, a majority should deprive the minority of any clearly written constitutional right, it might in a moral point of view justify revolution. Certainly it would if such right were a vital one. But such are not our cases. All the vital rights of minorities and individuals are so plainly assured to them by affirmations and negations, guarantees and prohibitions in the Constitution, that controversies can never arise about them. But no organic law can ever be framed with a provision specially applicable to every question which may occur in practical administration. No foresight can anticipate, nor any document of reasonable length contain, express provisions for all possible questions. Shall fugitives from labor be surrendered by national or State authority? The Constitution does not expressly say. May Congress prohibit slavery in the Territories? The Constitution does not expressly say. Must Congress protect slavery in the Territories? The Constitution does not expressly say. From questions of this class spring all our constitutional controversies, and we divide upon them into majorities and minorities. If the minority will not acquiesce the majority must, or the government must cease.

There is no other alternative for continuing the government but acquiescence on the one side or the other. If a minority in such a case will secede rather than acquiesce, they make a precedent which in turn will divide and ruin them. A minority of their own will secede from *them* whenever a majority refuse to be controlled by such minority. For instance, why may not any portion of a new Confederacy a year or two hence arbitrarily secede again precisely as portions of the present Union now claim to secede from it? All who cherish disunion sentiments are now being educated to the exact temper for doing this. Is there such perfect identity of interests among the States to compose a new Union as to produce harmony only and prevent renewed secession? Plainly, the central idea of secession is the essence of anarchy.

A majority held in restraint by constitutional checks and limitations, and always changing easily with the deliberate changes of popular opinions and sentiments, is the only true sovereign of a free people. Whoever rejects it, does, of necessity, fly to anarchy or despotism. Unanimity is impossible. The rule of a minority as a permanent arrangement is wholly inadmissable; so that rejecting the majority principles anarchy or despotism in some form is all that is left. I do not forget the position assumed by some that constitutional questions are to be decided by the Supreme Court; nor do I deny that such decisions must be binding in any case upon the parties to a suit as to the object of that suit—while they are also entitled to very high respect and consideration in all parallel cases, by all other departments of the government. And while it is obviously possible that such decision may be erroneous in any given case, still the evil effect following it being limited to that particular case, with the chance that it may be overruled and never become a precedent for other cases, can better be borne than could be the evils of a different practice. At the same time, the candid citizen must confess that if the policy of the government upon vital questions affecting the whole people is to be irrevocably fixed by decisions of the Supreme Court, the instant they are made in ordinary litigation between parties in personal actions, the people will have ceased to be their own rulers, having to that extent practically resigned their government into the hands of that eminent tribunal. Nor is there in this view any assault upon the Court or the Judges. It is a duty from which they may not shrink to decide cases properly brought before them, and it is no fault of theirs, if others seek to turn their decisions to political purposes.

One section of our country believes slavery is right, and ought to be extended, while the other believes it is wrong, and ought not to be extended. This is the only substantial question in dispute.

The Fugitive Slave clause of the Constitution, and the law for the suppression of the Foreign Slave Trade, are each as well enforced as any law can ever be in the community where the moral sense of the people imperfectly supports the law itself. The great body of the people abide by the dry legal obligation in both cases, and a few break over in each. This, I think, cannot be perfectly cured, and it would be worse in both cases after the separation of the sections, than before. The foreign slave trade, now imperfectly suppressed, would be ultimately revived without restriction in one section, while fugitive slaves, now only partially surrendered, would not be surrendered at all by the other.

Physically speaking, we cannot separate. We cannot remove our respective sections from each other, nor build an impassable wall between them. A husband and wife may be divorced, and go out of the presence and beyond the reach of each other, but the different parts of our country cannot do this. They cannot but remain face to face and their intercourse must be either amicable or hostile and continue so between them. Is it possible, then, to make such intercourse more advantageous or more satisfactory after separation than before? Can aliens make treaties easier than friends can make laws? Can treaties be more easily enforced between aliens than laws between friends? Suppose you go to war—you cannot always fight, and when, after much loss on both sides, and no gain on either, you cease fighting, the identical old questions as to terms of intercourse are again upon you.

This country, with its institutions, belongs to the people who inhabit it—whenever they shall grow weary of the existing government they can exercise their constitutional right of amending it, or their revolutionary right of dismembering or overthrowing it. I cannot be ignorant of the fact that many worthy and patriotic citizens are desirous of having the National Constitution amended. I make no recommendation as to amendments. I fully recognize the rightful authority of the people over the whole subject, to be exercised in either of the modes prescribed in the instrument itself. I should, under existing circumstances, favor rather than oppose a fair opportunity being afforded the people to act upon it. I will venture to add, that to me the Convention mode seems preferable, in that it allows amendments to originate with the people themselves, instead of only permitting them to take or reject propositions originated by others, not especially chosen for the purpose, and which might not be precisely such as they would wish either to accept or refuse. I understand that a proposed amendment to the Constitution, which, however, I have not seen, has passed Congress, to the effect that the Federal Government never shall interfere with the domestic institutions of the States, including that of persons held to service. To avoid all misconstruction of what I have said, I will depart from my purpose not to speak of particular amendments so far as to say, that holding such a provision now to be implied in constitutional law, I have no objection to its being made express and irrevocable.

The Chief Magistrate derives all his authority from the people, and they have conferred none upon him to fix terms of separation between the States. The people themselves can do this if they choose, but the executive as such has nothing to do with it. His duty is to administer the present government as it came to his hands; and transmit it unimpaired to his successors. Why should there not be a patient confidence in the ultimate justice of the people? Is there any better or equal hope in the world? In our present difficulties is either party without faith in its being right? If the Almighty Ruler of Nations, with His eternal truth and justice, be on your side of the North, or yours of the South, that truth and that justice will surely prevail by the judgment of this great tribunal—the American people. By the frame of the Government under which we live, the same people have wisely given their public servants but little power for mischief, and have with equal wisdom provided for the return of that little to their own hands at very short intervals. While they retain their virtue and vigilance, no administration, by any extreme of wickedness or folly, can very seriously injure the government in the short space of four years.

My countrymen! one and all, think calmly and well upon this whole subject. Nothing valuable can be lost by taking time. If the object be to hurry you in hot haste to a step which you would never take deliberately, that object will be frustrated by taking time, but no good object can be frustrated by it. Such of you as are now dissatisfied, still have the old Constitution unimpaired, on the sensitive point the laws of your own framing under it. The new administration will have no immediate power to change either, if it would. If it were admitted that you who are dissatisfied hold the right side of the dispute, there still is no single good reason for precipitating action. Intelligence, patriotism, Christianity, and a firm reliance on Him who has never yet forsaken this land, are still competent to adjust in the best way all our present difficulties. In your hands, my dissatisfied fellow-countrymen, not in mine, is the momentous issue of civil war. The government will not assail you. You can have no conflict without being yourselves the aggressors. You have no oath registered in heaven to destroy the government, while I have the most solemn one to preserve, protect and defend it.

I am loth to close. We are not enemies, but friends. We must not be enemies. Though passion may have strained, it must not break our bonds of affection. The mystic chords of memory stretching from every battle field and patriot's grave to every living heart and hearthstone all over this broad land, will yet swell the chorus of the Union when again touched, as surely they will be, by the better angels of our nature.

WASHINGTON CITY, March 5.—The Inauguration ceremonies were dull—tame. No enthusiasm. Not an incident occurred to mar the peace or create the least disturbance.

The conservatives believe the Inaugural is capable of two constructions, peace or war. The ultras on both sides assume that it means strict enforcement of the laws, regardless of results.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, MARCH 7, 1861.

THE INAUGURAL ADDRESS.—We do not know that we need to say much about this eagerly expected document, since we submit it entire to the thoughtful consideration of our readers. There is much in Mr. Lincoln's words, particularly in regard to non-interference with slavery in the States and the delivery of fugitive slaves, to assure the South that it need anticipate no violation of its rights from his administration. We trust that he will act out his words. As to the seceded States he takes precisely the positions of Mr. Buchanan in his message to Congress at the commencement of the late session. Some persons saw "coercion" in that Message and see it in this Inaugural. We did not see it in the message, nor has any one seen it attempted. We do not see it in the Inaugural, nor do we expect to see it attempted. As the late President said, and the new one says, it is the President's sworn duty to execute the laws unless the requisite means are withheld. Congress has withheld them, and the leading Republican (Chairman of the Military Committee) who introduced the (defeated) bill to grant them,—what was called the "Force Bill"—distinctly declared his readiness to acknowledge the independence of the seceded States rather than fight them. We do not think that there can be any possibility of a resort to "coercion;" it would be the maddest of follies.

There are some very remarkable passages in the Address, which we need not specially remark upon, for of course they will attract the attention of every reader.

OPINIONS OF THE INAUGURAL.—The Petersburg Express, a moderate secession paper, says that it at first considered the Inaugural as "utterly hostile to all plans of adjustment which have been proposed and discussed, and as breathing the very spirit of coercion." But, says the Express, "A more attentive examination of it and a collation of its different parts will somewhat soften down this unfavorable impression." And it goes on to cite its language justifying this latter view of the document. Yes, this will be the effect of a careful perusal upon all candid men who are not disunionists *per se*.

The National Intelligencer says, "That it leaves to conservative citizens good reason to expect a conciliatory course at the hands of the new President, and certainly demands that he should be allowed to indicate by his practical policy the justice or injustice of the hopes inspired by the pledge he makes to the effect that his "best discretion will be exercised, according to circumstances actually existing, with a view to a peaceful solution of the national troubles and the restoration of fraternal sympathies and affections."

The Baltimore American says "the tone of the speech is pacific."

The Richmond Whig considers it coercive, and coertion "will be met with the stern and unyielding resistance of a united South."

The Charleston Courier says, that if it means anything, it means war. And adds, "let it come. We are ready."

THE OATH OF OFFICE.—The secessionists who charge Mr. Lincoln with intending coercion, because he says he must execute the laws under his oath to do so, give him credit for uncommon integrity; for it is well known that all public officers, from Lincoln and Clingman down to Justices of the Peace, take an oath to support the Constitution of the United States, at the same time that many of them are plotting to overthrow it. Such oaths, unfortunately, mean nothing now-a-days. They are like what are called, in the slang phrase of the large cities, "custom house oaths."

GOV. ELLIS.—The Governor arrived in Wilmington on Tuesday evening, and was received with great distinction. He made a speech, in which he is reported as saying, that "of one thing he was well assured, viz: that if the people had defeated the Convention they would be driven to the necessity of reconsidering their conduct by circumstances about to transpire, over which they had no control. They would be driven out of the Union by the policy of the incoming administration." The "wish is father to the thought," doubtless. He said Lincoln's speech "meant coercion;" it "meant war." Perhaps not. Let us at least see whether war is levied, before we either levy war ourselves or go out of the Union. "He had confidence in the people of North Carolina and he could not but believe that they would find it necessary for them to go out of the Union." But the people have just said that they don't find it necessary, as yet; and the Governor ought to hope that they will not. Instead of that he plainly intimates that they may act "without waiting for a Convention to be formally assembled." That is, North Carolina must be forced into revolution in spite of the will of two-thirds of her citizens.

COTTON RECEIPTS.—2,909,338 bales, against 3,557,298 last year. Decrease, 647,955 bales.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.—The Wilmington papers furnish sketches of a speech delivered there by George Davis, Esq., upon the action of the Peace Conference, of which he was a member. He condemned the plan adopted by the Conference, as a whole and in its several parts, and made a legal argument against it, laying great stress upon its not containing a distinct "recognition of property in slaves." Not being lawyers we do not see why the very words employed in the present Constitution, viz: "persons held to service or labor," are not sufficient to be expressed in the proposed amendment. These words were satisfactory to the great and good men who framed the Constitution in 1789, with GEORGE WASHINGTON, a very large slaveholder, at their head, and we do not see why the same words should not be satisfactory to us, especially as every Southern man who has ever spoken or written on the subject has maintained that these words were meant to designate, and *do* designate, *slaves*. Shall we now, by demanding the employment of a different term, admit that those words in the existing Constitution do not mean slaves? It is a dangerous admission, supposing the North to be inclined to invade our rights guaranteed by those words.

The result to which Mr. Davis has arrived is, that the North will never consent to any better terms than these Peace Conference terms; that they ought not to be agreed to by the South; and that "the South must go with the South, and not withany new-fangled central Republic, or as the tail-end and victim of a Free-Soil North." And he says, "as it so happened that the other four commissioners from North Carolina were equally divided on most questions, the responsibility of giving the casting vote generally, if not always, devolved upon him."

Now it has been stated in the papers, and Mr. Davis leaves us to infer that it has been correctly stated, that the equal division which he speaks of—by which of course he meant an equal division *numerically*—was Judge Ruffin and Gov. Morehead on one side, and Gov. Reid and Mr. Barringer on the other; and that he sided and voted with the last two. Now without at all abating the high respect we entertain for the legal ability and the patriotism of Mr. Davis, we cannot help believing that if the Peace Conference plan were obnoxious to all the legal objections which he urges against it, they would have been equally apparent to those two distinguished lawyers who differed from him and voted for the plan—especially to the ex-Chief Justice, whose reputation as a jurist is not confined to the limits of North Carolina or of the United States, but is co-extensive with the English language. Nor can we at all admit that either of those distinguished gentlemen, thus gifted with discrimination to perceive, would be less determined than himself to resent, any infringement of the rights of their section, their State, and themselves. Few within the bounds of the State have as large an interest at stake, in reputation and in property, as they: and none have more earnestly and effectively devoted themselves to her service. And if *they* thought that the Peace Conference plan would do to vote for, as a settlement satisfactory to North Carolina, we, looking at its apparent import, and relying on their legal opinion, feel content to abide by it.

As to one of the two Commissioners with whom Mr. Davis voted—we mean Gov. Reid—he has put himself on record as having gone to the Conference without hope; and to be without hope in this matter has invariably proven to be without desire. In a letter written on the 18th ult., from Washington to the people of Rockingham county, consenting to be a candidate for the State Convention, (we rejoice to say he was beaten,) Gov. Reid said,—

"Before leaving home, I entertained the opinion that the North would not agree to any adjustment that would prove *safe and satisfactory* either to the States that have seceded, or to the slaveholding States that still remain in the Union."

The sum of the whole matter is, in our judgment, that the weight of opinion and of legal authority is with the Chief Justice and Gov. Morehead. We trust that we may say this, and differ in opinion with Mr. Davis, without offence to him—that in adopting the position of the secessionists, he has not likewise adopted their proscriptive and intolerant views; but is willing to believe that some others besides himself are honest and patriotic, and *may be right*.

We will add a regret that Mr. Davis indulged in a contemptuous epithet in regard to the idea of a Central Confederacy, which, though not approved of by him, has undoubtedly been entertained with favor, in case of a necessity for dissolution, by many leading public and private men throughout the Central States. It is now before the Virginia Convention, proposed by Hon. W. L. Goggin. And North Carolina is quite as likely to become the "tail-end and victim" of a Southern Confederacy, should she attach herself to one, as of "a free-soil North." Indeed, it is perfectly apparent that she is treated with at least as much respect by the latter as by the former; and if she can secure her rights she had far better remain where she is; and if she cannot secure them, take counsel with those whose interests and feelings are identical with her own.

P. S. This morning's mail brings us a Report signed by all the Commissioners, and addressed to Gov. Ellis. It is a merely formal Report, except the following paragraph in regard to the plan adopted:—

"Upon the final question of adopting them, the vote of the State was given unanimously for the third and fourth sections. Upon the others, there was a difference of opinion. A majority of the Commissioners, viz: Messrs. Reid, Barringer and Davis, were of opinion that those sections ought not to be and would not be satisfactory to North Carolina, and therefore felt bound to cast the vote of the State against the first, second, fifth, sixth and seventh sections—while the other two Commissioners, Messrs. Ruffin and Morehead, thought it their duty not to reject absolutely any guarantees, which the non-slaveholding States might offer for the security of the slaveholding States, but to submit them to the people of North Carolina for acceptance or rejection upon their own deliberate judgment, and therefore they felt bound not to obstruct the adoption of those sections but to give their voice for them, though not coming up fully to what they or the people might deem right or proper."

HON. JOHN A. GILMER—The Petersburg Express, Asheville News, and other papers, assert that congressional speeches have been sent to different parts of the State, addressed to free negroes, and franked by Mr. Gilmer. These statements are nobly met by the following paragraph which we copy from the last Charlotte Democrat, whose Editor, as thorough a Democrat as we know of, is too upright to assist in so vile an attempt to defame the character of a true patriot and statesman like Mr. Gilmer:—

"No doubt Mr. Gilmer's frank has been forged, (says the Democrat,) as was Mr. Clemens' in Virginia. However much we disapprove of Mr. Gilmer's course, we do not believe he would send such documents to free negroes. We hope the persons guilty of these forgeries will be detected and severely punished."

TAXATION IN SOUTH CAROLINA.—The Charleston Courier says that the tax on negroes is $1 50 per head.

SOUTHERNERS IN NEW YORK.—During the last week in January 1860 there were 464 names of Southerners registered at the hotels in New York; and during the corresponding week of 1861, only 142. For the last week in February 1860, there were 768, against only 340 for the corresponding week in 1861.

North Carolina Election.

STATE CONVENTION—MEMBERS ELECTED.

Anson.—Thos S Ashe and W G Smith, Union.

Buncombe.—Montreville Patton, Union, by 500 to 700 majority over N W Woodfin, secession.

Cleveland.—Dr W J T Miller and Dr J W Tracy, secession. Poll: Miller 1016, Tracy 896, Cabiness 425, Hollifield 152.

Caldwell.—E W Jones, Union, by 500 majority over T J Duls, secession.

Camden.—D D Ferebee, Union, without opposition.

Chowan.—W E Bond, Union. Poll: Bond 867, J C Badham, secession, 79.

Catawba.—Rev Mr Hinkle, secession.

Davie.—Dr Sprouce, Union. Poll: Sprouce 718, Douthitt, secession, 269.

Gaston.—Dr Sidney X Johnston, secession. Poll: Johnston 861, J S Maxwell, Union, 177.

Halifax.—R H Smith and Dr L W Batchelor, Union. We have not the poll.

Hertford.—John Jernigan, Union. Poll: Jernigan 802, Dr Moore, secession, 230.

Henderson.—W M Shipp, Union.

Lincoln.—Wm Lander, secession, by 620 majority.

Martin.—Rev C B Hassell, secession, without opposition.

McDowell.—Gen Burgin, Union, by 80 majority.

Nash.—Hon A H Arrington, secession, by 918 majority.

Onslow.—Dr E W Ward, secession, by 486 majority over T Haskill, Union.

Pitt.—F. B. Satterthwaite and M. L. Carr, Union. Poll: Satterthwaite 718, Carr 952, Bryan Grimes, secession, 506, Dr Bernard, ditto, 506.

Pasquotank.—Dr Rufus K Speed, Union. Poll: Speed 490, W H Davis, secession, 180.

Richmond.—W F Leak, classed by the Journal as "State Rights." Poll: Leak 321, Col A J McQueen 307.

Rutherford and Polk.—Messrs Carson and Durham, secession.

Surry.—William Haymore, Union. Poll: Haymore 1085, T. V. Hamlin, secession, 218.

Union.—H M Houston, secession.

Watauga.—J Horton, Union. Poll: Horton, Union, 275, Farthing, ditto, 128, Palmer, ditto, 145, Guffey, secession, 28.

Washington.—Chas Latham, Union Poll: Latham 396, W S Pettigrew, secession, 276.

Wilkes.—Dr Jas Calloway 1798, Rev S P Smith, 1794, both Union, and both elected.

Yadkin.—Hon. R. C. Puryear, Union, without opposition.

Johnston.—Result as in last Observer. Poll: Sanders, Union, 1142, Kenneday, Union, 1103, J W B Watson 198, Nathan Williams 195. The last two received the secession vote, but both are stated to be Union men.

Warren.—Result as before. Poll: Hon W N Edwards, secession, 710, F A Thornton, ditto, 720, Scattering 160.

Edgecombe.—Result as before. Poll: Bridgers, secession, 1491, Thigpen, ditto, 1619, W S Battle, ditto, 174.

Caswell.—Result as before. Poll: Hon B Brown, Union, 821, Wm Long, ditto, 762, Jno A Graves, secession, 269, R I Smith, ditto, 285.

Craven.—As before. Poll: Whitford, secession, 855, Green, secession, 698, Wadsworth, Union, 568, Bryan, secession, 265.

Mecklenbu .—As before. Poll: Osborne, secession, 1818, Johnston, secession, 1818, Gillespie, not a candidate but Union we suppose, 306, Black, ditto, 304.

Rowan.—As before. Poll: Shober 1215, Houck 1218, Kerr, secession, 836, Caldwell, ditto, 824.

Burke.—Our correspondent reported "Avery" elected, and we put him in our last W. W. Avery. It should have been Gen C M Avery.

Davidson.—Result as before. Poll: Kittrell 1711, Douthitt 1726, Hargrave, secession, 382, Roberts, ditto, 376.

Moore.—Result as before. Poll: Martin, Union, 877, Phillips, Union, 441.

Franklin.—As before. W P Williams, the secessionist elected.

BURKE SENATORIAL DISTRICT.—A friend, writing to us the result in one of the counties of this District, reminds us that Mr. W. W. Avery, who represented it in the Legislature, claimed, in one of his speeches there, that four-fifths of his constituents agreed with him in his disunion sentiments. The late election proves that Mr. Avery was mistaken. In his own county of Burke, Gen. C. M. Avery, the disunion candidate, was elected to the Convention by 86 majority, after an active canvass, his competitor being confined to his bed by sickness. In Caldwell county Mr. Jones, the Union candidate, was elected by 500 majority, and in McDowell, the third county in the District, Gen. Burgin is elected by 80 majority. At his own precinct, Old Fort, Gen. Burgin had 160 votes to 2 for the disunion candidate. So that, instead of four-fifths agreeing with him, the majority against him is 544.

CONVENTION OF PRESBYTERIAN ELDERS AND DEACONS.—A Convention of Elders and Deacons of the Presbyterian Church from various parts of this State assembled in this town yesterday. We learn that there are about 100 Elders and Deacons in attendance, besides about 10 or 12 Ministers; that Dr. H. C. Robinson of this town presides, with Dr. D. P. Weir of Greensboro' and Dr. E. N. Hutchinson of Charlotte, Vice Presidents; with D. McLaurin of Fayetteville and Dr. R. L. Beall of Lexington, Secretaries; and that Major Hill, of the Charlotte Military Institute, delivered an Address last evening on the subject of the Bible as a Book of Science.

GOVERNMENT PERMANENCY.—It is not the Charleston Mercury only that shows signs of another secession among the Confederate States. In various other papers the right to secede is urged as proper to be expressly provided for in the constitution; and if provided for, who can doubt that it will be exercised whenever one or more States shall be dissatisfied with the legislation or the administration of the government? A nation formed on such a plan cannot hope for permanency or for due consideration, respect, and credit, among the other nations of the earth.

The Augusta Sentinel, one of the influential papers of Georgia, thus insists upon a distinct recognition of the right to secede:—

"We deem it a matter of some importance that this right be distinctly acknowledged in the Constitution. Perhaps it may be preposterous to suppose that the present Confederate States would have the hardihood to deny this right of secession to any State, but it is better to have it nominated in the bond, to prevent discussions and troubles hereafter. For we know not how soon even the present actors in the scene may choose to change their opinions, and we can make no secure calculation about the men twenty years hence. Let us provide now for every contingency, at least every one that seems likely to arise. *If Georgia shows a majority for a certain Presidential candidate at any time, the other States being for another man and another policy, Georgia may secede, and her right to do so should be plainly declared.*"

SALE OF BANK STOCK.—John H. Cook, auctioneer, sold on Tuesday last ten shares Bank of Fayetteville stock at $61 50. Par value $50.

COUNTY AFFAIRS.—At the meeting of Magistrates on yesterday, David McNeill, Esq. was elected Chairman of the County Court for the ensuing year, by a majority of 8 votes over D. G. McRae, Esq. former Chairman; and F. N. Roberts, Esq. was elected County Trustee by a like majority over Jas. W. Strange, Esq. In relation to these elections it is generally said, that the two gentlemen elected were elected because they are secessionists, over two Union men, (one of them Mr. Strange, a life-long Democrat,) whose sins consist in agreeing politically with an overwhelming majority of the people of Cumberland. It is also said that a long list of new Magistrates were appointed at the late session of the Legislature, with special reference to these results. Fifteen new magistrates were qualified.

The old Committee of Finance was re-appointed. Ditto Board of Superintendents of Common Schools, except M. C. Lamont in place of Duncan Shaw, Esq. Commissioners to represent the County in the Railroad Co., Daniel McDiarmid, Esq. and the Chairman of the Court.

An allowance of $10 for each Justice taking Tax Lists was made, with $25 for taking the town list.

The Report of the Committee of Finance showed the following condition of the County Finances for 1860-61:

REVENUE AND DISBURSEMENTS.

Balance on hand last year,			$6,216 77
Net receipts for current year, viz:			
Tax for Co. uses,	*net*,	$3,408 00	
" " Jury "	"	2,794 78	
" " Deaf Mutes,	"	379 22	
" " Com. Schools,	"	1,123 55	
" " Railroad,	"	7,865 14	
Cl'ks of C'ts, taxes on suits, &c.		396 92	
Bank loan,	*net*,	3,152 13	
Building committee,		96 00	
			19,015 74
			$25,232 51

The disbursements by J. W. Strange, County Trustee, have been $15,267 95. Balance on hand $9,964 56, applicable as follows: County uses $4,144 48; jury $811 65; mutes $856 95; railroad $4,042 02; schools $1,109 51 Subject to a Bank claim of $8,200 and a school claim of $1,109 51. Net balance, Feb'y 1, 1861, $5,655 05.

The receipts for Poor have been: From taxes, *net*, $3,127 12; other sources $203 28; old balance $497 03—total $3,827 43. The disbursements, $2,480 68. Balance on hand, $1,346 75.

The gross County taxes collected were: From real estate $12,235 12; from polls $7,357 57—total $19,592 69.

Taxes were laid as follows:

	Real Estate.	Polls.
For County Uses,	13 cts.	24 cts
Jury Uses,	10	21
Deaf Mutes,	1	1
Common Schools,	4	8
Railroad,	16	110
Poor,	6	16
	50	180
Add State Tax,	18	80
	68	260

A total diminution, for State and County, of 11 cents on real estate and 19 cents on polls.

CONGRESS.—The Senate passed Saturday in a heated and acrimonious debate on the various crisis propositions. The session lasted to midnight, when adjournment was had to Sunday evening at 7 P. M. At that hour, when the Senate met the galleries were so densely packed with spectators that much confusion was caused. Mr. Crittenden presented the credentials of his successor, Mr. J. C. Breckinridge, and proceeded to address the Senate for the last time, speaking for 2 hours. The session continued till 7 A. M. on Monday, and was consumed in an excited debate, on the House amendment (Corwin's) to the Constitution. This was finally passed by a two-thirds vote, yeas 24, nays 12, and now goes to the Legislatures of the States for confirmation or rejection. If three-fourths approve, it becomes a part of the Constitution. This is the only portion, of all the various propositions and plans of compromise proposed, that finally received the sanction of both Houses of Congress.

The House on Saturday agreed to the Senate's amendments to the Post Route bill. The resolution reported from the Select Committee, censuring the Secretary of the Navy for accepting the resignation of officers of the Navy who had engaged in hostilities against the Government was passed. A message was received from the President in reply to a resolution of inquiry in relation to the assembling of United States troops at Washington. The President justifies the measure as one of prudence and necessary precaution. The House adjourned to Monday.

On Monday the proceedings in each House were merely incidental to the adjournment. In the Senate Vice President Breckinridge made a brief farewell address, and declared the Senate adjourned without day. The Vice President elect, Mr. Hamlin, took the oath of office, read the proclamation of President Buchanan calling an extra session, and took his seat as Vice President. The new Senators were sworn in and the body remains in session to attend to such executive business as President Lincoln may place before it. In the House Speaker Pennington responded to the usual complimentary resolution with an earnest farewell address in which he took occasion to emphasize his devotion to the Union and his anxiety for an adjustment of the national difficulties.

All the appropriation bills were passed and signed before the adjournment. The most important act of a general character which failed was the Pacific Railroad bill—it was never exhumed from the load of amendments under which the Senate buried it. The force bills of Mr. Bingham for the collection of the revenue, and that of Mr. Stanton for the calling out of the militia of the States, were both abandoned by the Republicans in the House. Except the act for the suspension [if necessary] of postal facilities, no bill was passed with special reference to the seceding States.

The amendment passed to the Constitution is as follows:—

Be it enacted (two-thirds of both Houses concurring), That the following article be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of said Legislatures, shall be valid, to all intents and purposes, as part of said Constitution, viz:

"No amendment shall be made to the Constitution which will authorize or give to Congress the power to abolish or interfere, within any State, with the domestic institutions thereof, including that of persons held to labor or service by the laws of said State."

A SCENE IN THE SENATE.—Andrew Johnson of Tennessee and Joseph Lane of Oregon, both originally from this State, and both Democratic Senators, had a sort of free fight in the Senate on Saturday. There was a "scene" all the way through, and at the close the following occurrences are related by the Intelligencer's reporter:—

"As Mr. Johnson sat down, the spectators in the densely crowded galleries rose in order to leave, when, after the lapse of a few seconds, a faint cheer, followed by the clapping of a single pair of hands, was raised in the southeast corner of the ladies' gallery. This was hesitatingly imitated by two or three persons farther on in the south range of the same gallery, but instantaneously gathering strength, it lighted up the enthusiasm of the packed galleries in the west and northwest quarters, and a tremendous outburst of applause—putting to silence the powerful blows from the hammer of the Presiding Officer—succeeded. Three cheers were given for the Union and three for Mr. Johnson, and as on this time the Senators on the floor gave the strongest token of indignation and outraged dignity, the retreating crowd uttered a shower of hisses. Altogether, the exhibition was the most vociferous and unrepressed that has ever taken place in the galleries of either House of Congress."

DIED,

In Harnett county, on the 3d inst., Mrs. ELIZABETH

MILITIA LAW.

AN ACT TO AMEND THE SEVENTIETH CHAPTER OF THE REVISED CODE, "MILITIA."

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted, &c.* That all free white males and apprentices who are of the age of eighteen years, and under the age of forty-five years, and who reside in the State of North Carolina, except ministers of the gospel, shall be enrolled in the militia of this State by the captain or commanding officer of the infantry company within whose districts such persons shall reside, and the said officer shall notify such free white males and apprentices of their enrolments by a non-commissioned officer of his company, and by whom said notice shall be proved.

SEC. 2. That whenever a vacancy shall occur in the office of major-general, the same shall be filled by the plurality of the written votes of the field, staff and commissioned officers of the division, the election to be held at a time and place to be designated by the adjutant-general; and whenever a vacancy shall occur in the office of brigadier-general, the same shall be filled by the field, staff, and commissioned officers of the brigade, under the same rules and regulations as are herein prescribed for the election of a major-general, and the governor shall commission said officers when notified of their election.

SEC. 3. That whenever there shall be a vacancy in any company of the commissioned officers to command the said company, and upon an election having been ordered in said company there shall be a failure to elect a captain and other commissioned officers for the company, from either the failure of any candidate for said office or from the neglect or refusal of the company to elect, and where there are no suitable persons in said company who are willing to accept the appointment of commissions in the company after being elected or appointed to the same, it shall be the duty of the colonel or other commanding officer in the regiment to which said company is attached, or if there is no commander of said regiment, then it shall be the duty of the brigadier-general in whose brigade said regiment belongs, within thirty days after said election shall have been ordered by him, and the neglect or refusal of said company to elect company officers, either from the want of a candidate or for any other cause, and he is hereby authorized and required to appoint some fit and suitable person to act as captain or other commissioned officers to supply said vacancies in said company for the space of two years from the date of said appointment, whose duty it shall be to accept said appointment, and to act as captain or other commissioned officer in said company for two years from the date thereof, who shall be commissioned and have all the powers and authorities, and liable to all the penalties as captains and other commissioned company officers now have and are liable for by law; and if any person so appointed shall neglect or refuse to accept said appointment, or shall fail to receive said commission when tendered to him, and qualify as said officer within the space of thirty days from the time of his appointment and commission tendered, he shall forfeit and pay the sum of fifteen dollars if appointed to the office of captain, and ten dollars if appointed to any other place as commissioned officer in the company, for such neglect or refusal, which penalty shall be recovered by warrant before any justice of the peace, in the name of the State, by the officer making the appointment, one-fifth to the use of the officer suing, and the other four-fifths to the use of the State; and it shall be the duty of the said commanding officer of the regiment, or in case there is none, then it shall be the duty of the brigadier-general in whose regiment said company belongs, within thirty days thereafter to make new appointments of other persons in said company liable to do military duty to said officers; and so on under like penalties until suitable officers can be found who shall accept said offices: *Provided*, That no person shall be appointed who is not liable to do military duty, and no person who has been once appointed and refused to accept, and who has paid the forfeiture, or who has served two years, shall be compelled to serve or be liable to be appointed again within five years from said refusal or appointment: *Provided*, That no person who is a member of any organized volunteer or fire company in this State shall be compelled to serve whilst he is a member of said company: *Provided further*, That any person appointed as above shall not be compelled to equip himself with any of the equipment required by law for his said office, except a sword and belt, cap and plumage, epauletts, and blue frock coat and pants of homespun or any other texture, with white metal buttons: and *Provided further*, That he shall be released from the payment of poll tax, from working on the road, and from serving on juries during his continuance in said office.

SEC. 4. That any field officer other than major or brigadier-general, who shall fail or refuse to accept such office to which he may be elected or appointed, shall forfeit and pay the sum of fifty dollars.

SEC. 5. That hereafter whenever any vacancy shall occur in any regiment of colonel, lieutenant-colonel or major, the same shall be filled by an election held by the rank and file of the regiment, at the usual place of meeting for regimental muster, in their respective counties, on a day designated by the adjutant-general, under the superintendence of the captain and first lieutenant of each company, who shall inform the governor of the result of said election, and he shall issue a commission to the officer receiving a plurality of the votes cast.

SEC. 6. That the commandant of each regiment shall assemble his regiment once in each year for drill and review, and for failure of this duty shall forfeit and pay one hundred dollars; and each captain or commandant of a company shall assemble his company four times in each year for drill, and for a failure of this shall forfeit the sum of fifty dollars; and at said drills all persons required to perform military duty shall appear in person and not be allowed to hire a substitute.

SEC. 7. That every commandant of a regiment shall, on or before the 25th day of October, in each year, make a return of the strength of his regiment to the brigadier-general of the brigade to which such regiment belongs, and shall make a duplicate return to the adjutant-general, on or before the 25th day of November, in each year, and he shall note in said return whether his regiment has been reviewed by the major and brigadier-general, and at what time; and in default of such return he shall forfeit and pay one hundred dollars.

SEC. 8. That the tax list shall have a column headed military roll, to be prepared by the comptroller, and that the tax list takers shall annually include in their list the names of the persons in their districts between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years, liable to be enrolled for military duty; and it shall be the duty of every white person who shall give in his taxables to report himself on oath for enlistment, who is liable for military duty; and every white person who shall return his taxes shall also, on oath, report (on oath) every person residing in his family, who shall be liable for military duty.

SEC. 9. That the tax list takers shall return the lists to the clerks of the county courts, and by them the names of such persons liable to military duty shall be drawn off, the district in which they live specified, and a copy of such list shall be given to the colonel of the regiment, and also to the captain of the company in each district, and the clerks shall receive the sum of five dollars for their services, to be paid by the county treasurer.

SEC. 10. That whenever any company shall be so disorganized, that there is no commissioned company officers to command the same, and no regular roll of said company, or if the muster roll is not produced within twenty days after the same is required by the commandant of the regiment, the brigadier-general or the sheriff of the county, after public notice shall have been given in a newspaper circulating in said company, or notice given at the court-house door and three other places in said company, then it shall be the duty of the commandant of the regiment, or if there be none such, then it shall be the duty of the brigadier-general of that brigade, and if that too is vacant, it shall then be the duty of the sheriff of the county, between the first day of April and the first day of July in each and every year, upon the order of the adjutant-general, (if to the sheriff,) to employ some fit and suitable person living in said company or regiment, to enroll all the white males within the bounds of said company, between the ages of 18 and 45 years, liable to do military duty, and order the persons so enrolled, to appear within thirty days at the place where the said company had last usually held their company musters, for the purpose of holding an election for officers for said company; and the person so employed and detailed, shall have power and authority, and it shall be his duty to appoint all proper officers and a clerk for that day to assist him, who shall each forfeit and pay the sum of two dollars, to be recovered before any justice of the peace by the person detailed, one-half to the use of said person, and the other half to the use of the State, for every neglect or refusal; and it shall be the duty of the person employed to call the roll and note all delinquents; and he shall hold an election and report, and return the result of the same to the commanding officers of the regiment or the brigadier-general, or the sheriff as the case may be, who shall proceed as hereinbefore in this act ordered, in section 5th of this chapter. In case of no election the officer or person to whom the return is made, shall return the same to his superior officer, or in case of the sheriff to the adjutant-general, and in case any of the parties enrolled and notified to attend shall neglect or refuse to attend on the day appointed for said election, he shall forfeit and pay the sum of two dollars, to be recovered by the person detailed, by warrant, in the name of the State, before any justice of the peace of said county, one-half to the use of the person detailed or employed to make such enrollment and election, and the other half to the use of the company for military purposes.

SEC. 11. That there shall be formed a volunteer corps in the State to consist of not exceeding ten thousand men, who shall be subject to the call of the commander-in-chief in cases of emergency: *Provided however*, That the governor shall be authorised to enroll twenty thousand additional men, under the same rules and restrictions as hereafter are provided for the volunteer corps in case of actual war.

SEC. 12. That the said corps of volunteers shall be composed of two divisions and four brigades; that each brigade shall be composed of not less than two regiments; that each regiment shall be composed of not less than six companies; that each company shall be composed of not less than thirty-two privates, nor more than one hundred.

SEC. 13. That the said corps shall be officered by two major-generals, to be elected by the rank and file of the division, under the same rules and regulations as shall be provided for the election of colonels, lieutenant-colonels and majors.

SEC. 14. That each brigade shall be officered by one brigadier-general, to be elected in the same manner, and at the same time and places as prescribed for the election of major-general, in the preceding sections, and the said brigadier-generals shall each have the power to appoint the following staff officers: one brigade-major, one brigade-inspector, one brigade-commissary, one brigade-quarter-master, one brigade-surgeon, each with rank of surgeon, and the *aids-de-camp* with the rank of captain; the said staff officers, with the exception of the surgeons, to be selected from the volunteer corps, and to hold no higher command than they held in the corps from which they are taken, and such officers to be commissioned by the governor.

SEC. 15. That each regiment shall be officered by one colonel, one lieutenant-colonel, and one major, to be selected from the regiment; and such officers shall be chosen by the rank and file of the regiment, and the colonel of each regiment shall have the power to appoint the following officers: one adjutant, one quarter-master, one commissary, and one surgeon; the officers, except the surgeon, shall be taken from the commissioned officers of the regiment below the rank of captain; and the colonels of regiments shall have the power to appoint musicians, not exceeding ten in number.

SEC. 16. That each company shall be officered: one captain, one first and one second lieutenant, one third lieutenant, four sergeants and four corporals. The commissioned officers of each company shall be elected by the written vote of the men of each company, and the non-commissioned officers to be appointed by the captains; such commissioned officers to be commissioned by the governor.

SEC. 17. That as soon as one or more companies shall have been organized as hereinbefore prescribed, it shall be the duty of the captain of said companies to tender the services of said companies to the governor, all the members of the company signing the same; and the governor is hereby authorized to receive, arm and equip the same, at the expense of the State, to the extent of the appropriation made for that purpose; and when six or more companies shall have been organized, and shall have tendered their services to the governor, in the manner hereinbefore prescribed, the governor shall organize the same into a regiment, and the rank and file shall meet at the usual parade ground of their respective counties, on a certain day, designated by a majority of the officers of said company, and elect by ballot, a colonel, lieutenant-colonel, and major, under the direction of the captains, and the result of such ballot shall be returned, by the captains thereof, to the governor, who shall declare the election [of] officers and commission the same; and in default of such election, the governor shall appoint said officers.

SEC. 18. That as soon as the regiment shall have been formed and organized in the manner as herein prescribed, the governor shall organise the same into a brigade, and so in like manner, until the whole ten thousand volunteers are organized into regiments, brigades and divisions.

SEC. 19. That for the government and drilling of the volunteers under this organization, each company and regiment shall be governed by the rules and regulations that are now prescribed for the government of the army of the United States; and the corps shall be drilled according to Hardee's tactics, and such other tactics as shall be prescribed by the commander-in-chief; and a copy of such tactics shall be furnished to each commissioned officer in said corps.

SEC. 20. That the time of service of such volunteer corps shall be ten years; and they shall be exempt, after the expiration of ten years, from active military duty, unless in case of invasion or insurrection, and such corps, when called into active service, shall serve during the pleasure of the commander-in-chief, unless sooner disbanded by law.

SEC. 21. That the same pay and rations now allowed by the army regulations to the commissioned and non-commissioned officers, privates, and musicians of the army of the United States, shall be allowed to the volunteer corps, or any part of them, when ordered by the governor into active service.

SEC. 22. That in the distribution of arms of the State to the volunteer corps, the governor shall take a bond, payable to the State of North Carolina, with sufficient security, from the captain of each company to whom such arms shall be distributed, for the safe keeping and return of such arms; and the captains of the volunteer companies shall each make an annual return of the number of men in his company, on or before the 15th day of July, to the adjutant-general's office, and a duplicate to the colonel of the regiment; such return to be on oath; and whenever any company shall be less in number than is now prescribed by the 51st section of the 70th chapter Revised Code, and who are equipped, it shall be the duty of the governor to declare the company disbanded, and to call in the arms: *Provided*, That when any company not having sixty-four privates shall be called into actual service, the governor may draw from the militia a sufficient number to increase such company to sixty-four.

SEC. 23. That the governor shall have the power once in each year to call together the officers of brigades and divisions for the purpose of drill, and shall continue such drill not exceeding six days in each year.

SEC. 24. That in the distribution of arms to the volunteer corps, each county in the State that shall raise and report to the governor one company of thirty-two privates, under the regulations required by this act, shall be entitled to draw such arms: *Provided*, such company shall be organized and reported within six months after the ratification of this act.

SEC. 25. That the uniform for the volunteer corps, and for officers of the militia, shall be of cadet gray, manufactured in the State of North Carolina: *Provided*, That military officers now uniformed shall not be compelled to change the same until called into actual service, and the different corps and ranks shall be distinguished as the same corps and ranks are now distinguished in the service of the United States.

SEC. 26. That the military volunteer companies now in the State, as soon as they report themselves with the full complement of men, shall be received by the governor, and they may retain the uniform which the company have adopted, until called into actual service.

SEC. 27. That the governor shall have the power to hold, or cause to be held, a court-martial each year, in the city of Raleigh, to try delinquent general officers of militia, and field officers of the volunteer corps, such court to consist of not more than five nor less than three officers, and the expenses of said court shall be paid by the State.

SEC. 28. That the governor shall have the power to collect and repair the arms of the State, and shall be authorized to draw on the treasurer of the State for the expenses of the said collection and repairing, and such arms as cannot be repaired to advantage he shall have power to sell.

SEC. 29. That the clerks of the county courts in the State shall return to the comptroller the sums of money paid for exemption from military duty under this act.

SEC. 30. That the adjutant-general be elected by joint ballot of both houses of the General Assembly, and shall keep a roster of the militia of the State containing dates of commissions, rank, the corps, divisions, brigades and regiments, and the places of residence of officers, which roster shall be corrected every year. He shall enter into a book kept for that purpose a local description of the regimental brigade and division districts; the books to be furnished by the State and belong to the office. He shall adopt a seal of office, and all copies of records and papers in his office duly certified under such seal shall be evidence in all causes as if the original were produced. He shall cause the military laws of the State to be printed from time to time and distributed to the commissioned field officers of the State; he shall prepare and distribute at the expense of the State, proper blank books, forms, and notices; he shall prepare general regulations prescribing the duties of the different military departments, which when approved by the commander-in-chief shall be obeyed and respected. He shall report to the Legislature through the commander-in-chief, the strength and condition of the military of the State, of the public arms, equipments, ordnance, books, and military stores; and he shall render a statement of all that may be necessary to keep up an ample supply of every article that may be required in the public service; he shall execute all orders of the commander-in-chief, and keep a record thereof; he shall attend reviews with the commander-in-chief, and as quarter master-general, he shall give a bond in the sum of five thousand dollars for the faithful discharge of his duties, with two good securities, to be approved by the commander-in-chief; he shall receive a salary of eighteen hundred dollars per annum, in full payment for services rendered as adjutant-general, acting-quarter-master-general, inspector-general, and keeper of public stores and munitions of war. He shall attend all encampments, and while the troops are under arms he shall inspect their arms, ammunition and accoutrements, superintend the exercises and enforce the discipline and tactics required by law. He shall, in time of war, have the command and rank of brigadier-general; he shall cause suit to be brought in the name of the State of North Carolina, and he is hereby empowered so to do in any court in this State, or before any justice of the peace, when the amount sued for is within the jurisdiction of justice of the peace by the laws of this State, for any penalty incurred or any fine imposed by reason of the military laws of the State. He shall hold his office for the space of two years unless the same is made vacant by resignation or promotion; and should the office become vacant by reason of death, resignation, refusal to accept, or otherwise, during the recess of the legislature, then the governor may fill said office by appointment until the next meeting of the General Assembly.

SEC. 31. That this act shall be in force from and after its ratification, and all laws coming in conflict with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

LETTER FROM GEN. DOCKERY.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

DOCKERY'S STORE, March 4, 1861.

Messrs. Hale & Sons:—Please allow me a short space in the Observer to answer a few of the charges designed no doubt to prejudice the public against me for positions taken upon the absorbing question of disunion in the Legislature and adhered to since my return home, viz:

That I had taken bold ground in favor of coercion; that I had said I felt called upon to aid Lincoln in enforcing the laws; and that he ought to drive the seceding States back or be a perjured villain; and further, that I had said the South and not the North was responsible for our political troubles.

I reply, that I have never taken bold or any other ground for coercion, unless the collecting the revenue be coercion; but on the other hand have said all the time that the foot of a U. S. soldier ought not to be upon Southern soil for the purpose of coercion. I have never said I felt called upon to aid Lincoln, as Lincoln, to do an act of any kind. All I have ever said upon the whole question was applicable to any and all Presidents at all times. I have never said he ought to drive the seceding States back. I don't believe that could be done. I have never said the South and not the North was responsible. I believe the North is the aggressor—the South guilty of great indiscretion—both prompted by artful and wicked politicians totally void of patriotism and both wrong. No man regretted Lincoln's election more than I did; nor no man worked with more zeal to prevent the calamity than I did. I have said and still say, that the constitution and the solemn sanction of the President's oath places him under imperative obligations to execute the laws, involving the collection of the revenue and the protection of the public property; and so I said ten years ago in the canvass between the Hon. G. W. Caldwell and myself upon the secession question, then the issue between us; and that if elected I would sustain the President in the discharge of that duty, contending as now, that improper laws should be repealed at the ballot box, but never left to the officers to be executed or not. When the people or the officers commence repudiation, who can tell how soon the payment of all debts, public and private, may be treated the same way and the Judge taken from the bench and general anarchy cover the land in worse than thick darkness? Secession being the worst of all repudiations, who can have any confidence in any new confederacy of States? I got a thousand majority, received a large vote for Governor, and have been twice elected to the State Senate since. Who have changed, my old friends or I?

In defence of this position I refer to the opinions of General Jackson, Governor Cass, President Buchanan's late annual message, Henry Clay and Daniel Webster. It is true I am no secessionist; I believe neither in the right nor expediency; and I suppose here lies the difficulty. If I was, perhaps constitutions and oaths on the Holy Bible might not be in the way.

To sustain my non-secession doctrine I request you to publish the following letter from President Madison, who you know was second to no man except Washington in the Convention which adopted the Constitution:

MONTPELIER, December 24, 1832.

DEAR SIR: I have received yours of the 19th, enclosing some South Carolina papers. There is in one of them some interesting views of the doctrine of secession, among which one that had occurred to me, and which for the first time that I have seen in print, namely, that if one State can at will withdraw from the others the others can withdraw from her, and turn her, *nolentem volentem*, out of the Union.

Until of late there is not a State that would have abhorred such a doctrine more than South Carolina, or more dreaded an application of it to herself. The same may be said of the doctrine of nullification, which she now preaches as the only doctrine by which the Union can be saved.

I partake of the wonder that the men you name should view secession in the light mentioned. The essential difference between a free Government and a Government not free is that the former is founded *on compact*, the parties to which are *mutually* and *equally* bound by it. Neither of them, therefore, can have a *greater right to break off from the bargain than the other or others have to hold him to it*; and certainly there is nothing in the *Virginia resolutions of '98 adverse* to this principle, which is that of common sense and common justice.

The fallacy which draws a different conclusion from them lies in confounding a single *party* with the *parties* to the constitutional compact upon the United States. The *latter*, having made the compact, may do what they will with it. The *former*, as one of the parties, owes fidelity to it till released by *consent*, or absolved by an intolerable abuse of its power credited, in the Virginia resolutions and report the plural number (*States*) is in every instance used whenever reference is made to the authority which presided over the Government.

As I am known to have drawn these documents, I may say, as I did with a distinct recollection, it was intentional. It was in fact required by the course of reasoning employed on the occasion. The Kentucky resolutions, being less guarded, have been more easily perverted. The pretext for the liberty taken with those of Virginia is the word "respective," the "rights, &c.," to be secured within the States. Could the *abuse of the expression* have been foreseen or suspected, the form of it would doubtless have been varied. But what can be more consistent with common sense than that all having the rights, &c., should unite in contending for the security of them to each?

It is remarkable how closely the nullifiers, who make the name of Mr Jefferson the pedestal for their colossal heresy, shut their eyes and lips whenever his authority is ever so clearly and emphatically against them. You have noticed what he says in his letters to Monroe and Carrington (p. 43 and 300 vol. 2d) with respect to the power of the old Congress to coerce the delinquent States; and his reasons for preferring for the purpose a naval to a military force; and moreover, his remark that it was *not necessary to find a right to coerce* in the *Federal articles*, that being *inherent in the nature of a compact. It is high time that the claim to secede at will should be put down by the public opinion, and I am glad to see the task commenced by one who understands the subject.*

I know nothing of what is passing at Richmond more than what is seen in the newspapers. You were right in your foresight of the passages in the late proclamation. They have proven a leaven for much fermentation there and cr-ated an alarm against the danger of consolidation balancing that of disunion.

With cordial salutations, JAMES MADISON.

NICHOLAS P. TRIST.

Many other authorities of the greatest weight might be given to show the absurdity of one State at pleasure claiming the right to destroy the whole Government. Nobody denies in extreme cases the inherent right of revolution; but no such extreme has been reached, nor ever can be in the nature of our present grievances, until every possible effort at compromise has been exhausted, not only in resolves but in practice, including sufficient time for new elections over our immense country, to allow the increased and growing conservative principle to be felt in the Legislative bodies; and above all the holding of a national Convention, which the secessionists in our last Legislature voted down so often.

Respectfully,

ALFRED DOCKERY.

ENCOURAGE HOME INDUSTRY!

MERCHANT TAILORING

AND

Clothing Manufacturing Establishment.

THE subscriber very respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he will from this day, have all his Clothing manufactured in his House, under the supervision of some of the best and most skillful Mechanics, and every Garment will be warranted. Every article of Clothing made to measure on the shortest notice, and a perfect fit insured.

A fine and choice assortment of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, DOESKINS and VESTINGS, always on hand.

All those wishing to make a genteel appearance in a nice and substantial Home-Made suit of Cloth will please call on GEORGE BRANDT,

No. 16 Hay St., Fayetteville.

ON the 15th inst., I shall want Twenty-five experienced hands to make Pantaloons and Vests. Constant employment and liberal wages will be given to good hands; none other need apply.

GEO. BRANDT.

Dec'r 8, 1860. 75tf

FISH! FISH!!

70 BBLS. No. 3 MACKEREL, Brand 1860, for sale by D. ANDERSON.

March 5, 1861. 2-

Methodist Hymns and Disciplines, a new supply, assorted sizes and qualities.

March 16. E. J. HALE & SONS.

JUST received and for sale at wholesale and retail.

S. J. HINSDALE & CO.

Jan'y 21. 89-1tf

DEBATE ON THE INAUGURAL.

In the Senate, on Wednesday last, Mr. Dixon moved the printing of the usual number of the Inaugural.

Mr. Clingman said that, while he had no objection to the printing, he did not desire by such a vote to be considered as endorsing the policy of the inaugural; for, if he understood it correctly, he did not see how the States were to escape collision. The address seemed to treat the secession of the States as a nullity, and its doctrine of possessing and holding the United States forts could only be carried out by dispossessing the States now having possession of them. The inaugural also avowed the purpose of collecting the revenue in these States, and, if they should refuse to submit, he could not see how they could escape a conflict.

Mr. Douglas could not assent to the construction which the Senator from North Carolina had placed upon the Inaugural. He had read it carefully and found it characterized by great ability and directness on certain points, with such reservation and qualifications as require a critical analysis to arrive at its true construction. He had partially made such an analysis, and had come to the conclusion that it is a peace rather than a war message. He thought he could demonstrate that there is no foundation for the apprehension that this message is equivalent to a declaration of war, that it commits the President to recapture the forts in the Seceded States and to hold them at all hazards, to collect the revenue under all circumstances, and to execute the laws in all the States, no matter what may be the circumstances that surround him. On the contrary, there was a distinct pledge that the policy of the Administration should be conducted with exclusive reference to a peaceful solution of our national difficulties.

In some respects the inaugural address was not so explicit as he could have desired, but it was explicit and certain upon the point that the President will not, directly or indirectly, interfere with slavery within the States; that he will do every thing in his power to give a faithful execution to the Constitution and the laws for the return of fugitive slaves; that he will not oppose such amendments to the Constitution as may be deemed necessary to settle the slavery question and restore peace to the country.

It indicates the policy of the Administration, and declares that, in view of the Constitution and laws, the Union remains unbroken; and this proposition could not be denied. There may be a separation *de facto*, temporary as yet, but in contemplation of the Constitution and the laws the Union remains unbroken. The President avows his intention to take care, as the Constitution itself expressly enjoins upon him, that the laws of the Union be faithfully executed in all the States. But this does not indicate a coercive policy, as has been supposed, for the President also expressly declares that he shall discharge this simple duty, so far as may be practicable, unless his rightful masters, the American people, shall withhold the requisite means, or in some authoritative manner direct the contrary. This may not be as explicit as could have been desired, but the allusion was probably to the withholding of the means by the action of Congress, on whom he is dependent for the necessary supplies. A force bill had been proposed and failed in the House of Representatives, of which he was doubtless aware. He knew, too, historically, that in 1832 General Jackson deemed additional legislation necessary to enforce the revenue laws at Charleston, and Mr. Lincoln could not consider that he has any more power to coerce the collection of the revenue at Charleston now than Gen Jackson had in 1832 before the force bill was passed, which expired in two years by its own limitation. When, therefore, Mr. Lincoln pledges himself to collect the revenue and to enforce the laws in those States unless Congress withholds the requisite means to enable him to do so, he must be understood as expressing his dependence on the future action of Congress.

The President, in his inaugural, also says the power confided to him will be used to hold, occupy, and possess the property and places belonging to the Government, and to collect the duties and imposts. He does not say that he will recapture the forts and other places. The language is obscure; but he says, further, that beyond what may be necessary for these objects there will be no invasion, no use of force against or among the people any where. The distinction which the President draws was not palpable. If it was his duty to enforce the revenue laws, why was it not his duty to enforce the other laws of the land? Why should the President undertake to enforce the laws that enable him to collect revenue, and not go beyond that, and enforce the laws which protect the rights of person and property? The inaugural, however, would be found to be its own interpreter. It further affirmed that where hostility to the United States in any interior locality should be so great and universal as to prevent competent resident citizens from holding the Federal offices, there would be no attempt to force obnoxious strangers among the people for that object. This was a gratifying announciation, but he was at a loss to understand the distinction between interior and exterior places—between those inland and those on the seaboard. His power and duty were alike in each.

But the most important passage in the message, which was in fact the key to his entire policy, was that in which he proclaimed that the course he had indicated would be followed unless current events and experience should show a modification or change to be proper, and in every case and exigency his best discretion would be exercised according to the circumstances actually existing, and with a view and hope of a peaceful solution of the national troubles and the restoration of fraternal sympathies and affections. There was not a pledge to use coercion, to retain a fort, to recapture an arsenal, to collect revenue, to enforce the laws, to which the condition was not attached that all should be so done as to tend to peace. In this the friends of peace have much at which they can rejoice. The document was more conservative, pacific, and conciliatory than could have been anticipated: the new Administration stands pledged by it to a peaceful solution of all our difficulties, to do no act that leads to war, and to change its policy whenever it may be necessary to preserve the peace.

The next topic was that in which were presented the President's views of the origin of our present disquietude. It has not grown out of the violation of any express provision of the Constitution, but out of the attempt of Congress to exercise power on the slavery question when there is no express provision of the Constitution conferring the power; and the President is ready to sanction the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution that will provide an express constitutional provision on the subject, to settle and define the power of Congress. The Constitution itself prescribes the modes in which this may be done, but the President prefers a National Convention as more likely to express the true sentiments of the people, although the States may very properly give the sanction of their Legislatures to the proposition which has engaged the attention of Congress, to prohibit any future amendment whereby Congress may be authorized to interfere with slavery in the States. What more could be asked? The President is in favor of such amendments as will settle the question forever, and he leaves to the people and their representatives to say what those constitutional provisions shall be.

Here, then, is much cause for hope. First, the President's policy will be peaceful and not aggressive: he will do no act that tends to collision, but will modify his course always with the view and the hope of a peaceful solution; and, second, inasmuch as the difficulties arise out of the absence of an express provision on the slavery question, he will favor such means as will enable the people to settle that question by an express provision in the Constitution. If in this the President has departed from the party principles of his life, that departure should be taken as an act of patriotism and not as an act of infidelity.

In thus giving utterance to his views of the inaugural he did not wish it to be inferred that he could act politically with the Presidential party, but he was with the President cordially in patriotic efforts to save the Union. The Union cannot be preserved by war, nor maintained by blood; it can only be done by peaceful means, and future difficulties can only be prevented by constitutional amendments. These remedies have been clearly marked out by the President, whose fidelity to his patriotic suggestions could not be doubted.

Mr. Clingman viewed the inaugural of the President as presenting a less pacific aspect than that which the Senator from Illinois had pictured, and he quoted from it passages which he interpreted to sustain his more gloomy apprehensions.

A VALUABLE SOW.—John C. Williams, Esq. of Sampson county put up 8962 lbs. of good Pork, all the product of one sow in sixteen months. Sampson challenges any county to beat this. LITTLE COMARIE.

March 1861.

GOSHEN BUTTER,

A SUPERIOR quality. For sale by W. C. TROY.

March 7. 2-2t

FINE HORSES.

I HAVE for sale, a very fine pair of large Bay HORSES 4 and 5 years old, sound and in good condition.

W. C. TROY.

March 7. 2-2t

LINCOLN vs. FORT SUMTER.

THE very latest news. One pair of large MULES, well matched, 3 years old. For sale by W. C. TROY.

March 7. 2-2t

THE SECTIONAL TROUBLES.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., March 6.—Mr. Curry offered the following resolution in the Southern Congress to-day:

Resolved, That the Judiciary Committee be instructed to enquire into the expediency of prohibiting the importation of slaves into the Confederacy from the United States, except they are owned by persons emigrating for settlement as residents.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—The Commissioners from the Southern Confederacy to this government have arrived, and will make known the object of their mission to the President on Tuesday.

Missouri.—In the Missouri State Convention on Tuesday resolutions were adopted appointing a committee to wait on the Commissioner from Georgia and inform him that Missouri dissented from the position taken by his State, and very respectfully but emphatically declined to accept the invitation of Georgia to share with her the honors and responsibilities of secession.

ST. LOUIS, March 6.—In the Convention today various resolutions were referred. One declining co-operation with Georgia in secession; one by Ex-Gov. Stewart declaring that no overt act had been committed by the government justifying secession or revolution; and one by Judge Orr, declaring that we have the best government in the world, and that we intend to keep it.

A resolution to refer the Inaugural Address to a Committee of the Whole, was debated and withdrawn.

LOUISVILLE, KY., March 7.—Advices from Arkansas say that the Convention has elected Union officers by six majority.

MONTGOMERY, March 6.—Congress has confirmed the Hon. Jno. H. Reagan, of Texas, Postmaster General in place of —— Ellett, of Mississippi, declined.

SAVANNAH, March 2.—It has been decided here that all goods shipped via this port for Tennessee must pay duties here, as Tennessee is not one of the Southern Confederacy, unless the goods were purchased before February 28, and loaded in the vessel before March 14.

MONTGOMERY, March 8.—Braxton Bragg has been confirmed as Brigadier-General in the army of the confederated States, and Wm. J. Hardee as Colonel of the 1st Infantry.

The Charleston Military under command of the "Confederate States'" Government.—The following order has been issued from the South Carolina war department:—

CHARLESTON, S. C., March 3, 1861.—Peter G. T. Beauregard having been appointed Brigadier-General of the Confederate States of America, and having been ordered to assume command of the troops in and near Charleston harbor, will be respected and obeyed accordingly; and all State officers of the Volunteers, enlisted men and militia, on duty, are commanded to obey all orders emanating from him. D. F. JAMIESON.

The Veto.—It is said that the President [Davis] has vetoed the Act recently passed by the Congress to suppress the African slave trade. The grounds of the veto are not as yet known; but it is certainly unfortunate that there should be a difference between Congress and the Executive on such a subject. Slavery is the immediate cause of the existence of the Confederacy. That differences should already arise concerning it, in its councils, is very much to be deplored. That Congress expected no such thing is plain, from the fact that it removed the injunction of secresy, and published the act to the world. This act is a modification of the laws of the United States, upon the subject, which were adopted with all the other laws of the United States, by the Congress of the Confederate States. The laws of the United States make the importation of African slaves *piracy*. This act punishes it as a high misdemeanor. To veto the latter, is to keep in force the former. Can this be the object of the veto?—*Charleston Mercury.*

Coercion.—In view of the fact that the incoming Administration will be utterly without power to essay force against the seceded States, the hubbubboo being raised in Richmond against "coercion" is neither more nor less than a trick to throw the pro-Union majority of the Virginia Convention off its balance—to urge it into an extreme policy. What is called Mr. Stanton's force bill has not passed; and the only military means which the new Administration will have at its command will be derived from the appropriations in the ordinary Army Appropriation bill, which are granted upon the most meagre scale—perhaps less than ever before of late years. The losses of forts, arms, stores &c., which the Government has met with at the South through the secession movement, will render the appropriations of the bill referred to insufficient to equip the ordinary small standing army of the United States, as not long since, without leaving a dollar to be expended in military operations in the field or elsewhere. So, even if so disposed, the new Administration cannot send a single regiment against a seceded State without previously calling Congress together and getting appropriations to that end, and then obtaining further loans to make them available. These facts blow sky-high all the humbuggery being practiced in Richmond relative to this point of coercion.—*Wash. Star.*

The Troops in Washington.—On Saturday last, says the National Intelligencer, President Buchanan sent a message to the House of Representatives, in reply to a resolution of that body, in which he states that the number of U. S. troops in Washington amounts to six hundred and fifty-three, exclusive of the Marines, who are of course at the Navy Yard as their appropriate station. He further states thot these troops were ordered here to act as a *posse comitatus*, in strict obedience to the civil authority, for the purpose of preserving peace and order in Washington, if this should have been necessary before or at the period of the inauguration of the President Elect. At a time of high excitement, consequent upon revolutionary events transpiring all around us—when the very air was filled with rumors and individuals indulged in the most extravagant expressions of fears and threats, the President does not think that, before adopting this precautionary measure, he should have waited to obtain proof of the actual existence of a conspiracy to seize the capital. The safety of the immense amount of public property in this city, and that of the archives of the Government, in which all the States, and especially the new States in which the public lands are situated, have a deep interest, required prompt action, no less than the peace and order of the city and the security of the inauguration of the President elect, which were objects of vast importance to the whole country. The President concludes this message by saying:

"At the present moment, when all is quiet, it is difficult to realize the state of alarm which prevailed when the troops were first ordered to this city. This alarm instantly subsided after the arrival of the first company, and a feeling of comparative peace and security has since existed, both in Washington and throughout the country. Had I refused to adopt this precautionary measure, and evil consequences, which many good men at the time apprehended, had followed, I should never have forgiven myself."

There are probably not less than one hundred strong applicants for every important Federal office in this city;—and behind them come a countless swarm of candidates for the petty places. In fact, the whole Republican party in New York is a candidate for—the best it can get.

N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

Later from Europe.—The Bremen, from Southampton on the 20th ult., has arrived.

It is decided that the Steamship Great Eastern will sail for Norfolk, where a cargo of Cotton has been offered her.

Commercial.—LIVERPOOL, Feb. 20.—Cotton on Monday and Tuesday, was dull, but not lower than on the Saturday previous. Sales of 16,000 bales. Flour 6d. to 1s. lower. Rosin firm at 9d. Spirits Turpentine firm at 31s., and holden demand an advance.

From Texas.—NEW ORLEANS, March 7th.—The people of Texas have ratified the act of secession by forty to forty-five thousand majority. It is reported that Gov. Houston has resigned.

New Mexico.—Private dispatches received at Washington state that the Legislature of New Mexico has rejected the bill providing for a State Government. The population and resources of the Territory are not deemed equal to the maintenance of a State establishment.

The Cabinet.—Messrs Seward, Cameron and Bates represent the moderate and Messrs. Chase, Blair and Welles, the radical, or Democratic wing of the Republican party, with Mr. Smith as an "undefined quantity."

The Inaugural.—The effect of the inaugural is very much like that of Seward's speech in January last—puzzling to every one; some saying it advocates coercion, others declaring that it will admit the idea of peaceable secession.

Wash. Cor. Richmond Whig.

The Position of Virginia.—It now appears that had a vote been taken in the Peace Conference on the propositions adopted as a whole, the vote of Virginia would have been recorded in their favor. Judge Brockenbrough, though objecting to some special point, was willing to vote for the propositions as an entire plan. The point was raised that after adopting the different sections, a vote should be taken on the whole; but ex-President Tyler decided adversely, and thus the vote of Virginia was prevented from being cast in their favor.—*Baltimore American.*

An Afflicted City.—If the reports which reach us be true, the Egyptians were not more afflicted in the days of the locust and frog plagues, than are the people of Washington at this time. For several days past the hunters after office, made up of the odds and ends of all parties in the North and Northwest, have been swarming into the Federal Metropolis, like bees about a hive. "Old Abe" has been literally overwhelmed with applications, and it is said that he is already beginning to realize that the position to which he has been elevated by the Black Republican hordes, is not exactly a bed of roses. Day in and day out, and night in and night out, office-seekers, retainers, drummers, pipelayers, kitchen scullions, and scamps and scoundrels of all factions, swarm around the unlucky President. A hard fight, a long siege, a long fast and hard times, have multiplied these camp followers by thousands and they are "now gathered and are gathering in Washington like jackals, wolves and buzzards in the wake of a wasted army." But "Old Abe" is not the only one who suffers by this tremendous influx of Yankees, Buckeyes, Hoosiers, Suckers and Wolverines. They come, we are told, with scarcely a dollar in their pockets, and expect to fleece the good people of the Federal Metropolis out of all they eat and drink during their sojourn there. It is said that only about one in every hundred brings a trunk, and that the hotel-keepers are compelled to demand pay in advance, before they allow them to

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 11, 1861.

THE ELECTION.—Of the whole number of Delegates 82 are Constitutional Union men and 88 Secessionists. The Union majority, therefore, is rather more than two to one. The popular majority for the Union candidates is probably in the same proportion.

The returns in another column, official and unofficial, are from all the counties except Alexander, Cherokee, Stanly and Tyrrell. They are generally entirely accurate, but a few will be varied one way or the other by the official statement. A friend just from Raleigh informs us that he saw the official returns from 79 counties, and we give, elsewhere, the votes in the other six. The result is, an aggregate *majority against Convention of seven hundred and fifty-four votes!*

As we predicted before the election, in remarking upon their statements of the result in Virginia, the disunionists have the impudence to claim, some of them a majority, and some about an equal number, of the Delegates. But few of the disunion papers venture to specify the names of the Delegates whom they claim as justifying this bogus classification. But the Goldsborough Rough Notes is not so prudent in this regard as some of its co-workers, and in its list boldly puts down the three Delegates from Cumberland and Harnett as "secessionists," and does like injustice to many others. Our classification may be relied on, as it is the same as we published before the election, in giving the names of candidates, as we did in most of the counties—in all where we saw the candidates announced.

We have abundant signs from some disunion organs that they wish to treat the voice of the people, thus expressed, with contempt. It is pretended that there has been a great reaction since the election. But this, like the great reactions we heard of before the election, is a humbug. It may be that two or three have joined the noisy secessionists in one or two of the towns; but the great body of the people are firm. They will not be frightened into disunion. They will "watch and wait." They will see what Lincoln does, or attempts to do, before they take the fatal leap.

IS IT PEACE, OR WAR?—We are almost hourly asked, what is the prospect now—will there be peace, or must this great and once happy country be plunged in civil war?

In the present unhappy condition of things, with almost a daily change of phase, we can do little more than supply our readers with the materials on which to predicate opinions of their own—opinions quite as likely to be well founded as ours.

There are some things, however, very apparent to us all; and one of these is, that there is to be no peace, no Union, if one-third of the people of North Carolina can prevent it—if they can "coerce" the two-thirds into submission to their will. We have just seen the voice of the people of this State collected at the ballot box, and about two-thirds of them have repudiated secession and its advocates. But do these defer to the voice of the people? By no means. They are, if possible, more clamorous, more intolerant, and more abusive than ever. Their present policy is to represent Lincoln's Inaugural as a declaration of war. Is it? Let every man judge for himself, uninfluenced by clamor. Of course if it be a declaration of war, its author will not let it be an empty declaration, but must follow it up by corresponding action. Are there any signs of such action? No. And until there are, it is but the dictate of reason and common sense to *wait*. Perhaps they may never come. It is true that there came a report here last week from Wilmington that Gov. Ellis had a telegraphic dispatch that troops were on the way to Fort Caswell. If the Governor had such a dispatch, which is not at all probable, it was doubtless no better founded than the similar dispatch in January that led to the capture of Fort Caswell; and was no doubt intended to produce a repetition of that "gallant" feat, as it was called.

We know nothing about Lincoln's intentions, further than he has disclosed them in his Inaugural. In our opinion these do *not* mean war. It is the mad and reckless disunionists North and South who mean war. They are in a minority, and will remain so if sensible people maintain their ground and refuse to be influenced by their clamor. The noisy part of this minority manifests a restless spirit of intolerance, a contempt for the laws of God and man, an impatience under those restraints of government which are indispensable to the avoidance of anarchy. Men possessed of this spirit have foisted themselves into places high and low, until they have pretty nearly broken down all respect for the voice of the people, and for the executive, legislative and even judicial departments of government, and unless honest and peaceable men stand their ground and make determined efforts in favor of Law and Order, the end cannot be far off. It is but recently, so we hear, when a secession orator was predicting civil war, that his hearers fairly yelled, and stamped and pounded the benches with delight at the idea. They knew not what they did. War of any kind is a terrible evil, bearing its bitter fruits long after its cause has ceased to operate and been forgotten. But civil war! a war between the same people—brother against brother, and neighbor against neighbor! May God spare us from such an awful scourge!

But we have been led away from our main purpose, which was simply to answer here the question so often put to us verbally, that *we do not believe that the President has either the means or the will to coerce or make war upon any part of the country.* He has probably sense enough to know that when he makes such an attempt he makes an end of the Union and the beginning of a civil war, whose end no man can see. This is the best opinion we can form from a deliberate consideration of the Inaugural and of the condition of the country; and we are glad to see that it is sustained by Mr. Douglas in the important debate in the Senate, at hand since the above was written.

We have also, since the above was written, a very able article on the subject in the last Standard, for which we regret that we have not room to-day.

AN EXTRA SESSION.—Some of the Republican papers suppose that Mr. Lincoln will call an extra session of Congress.

We are surprised to find an idea prevailing to any extent that the members of the late House of Representatives would be members of such an extra session. Their terms absolutely expired on the 4th instant, and North Carolina has now no member of that House. So that, in case of an extra session before our regular election in August, a special election will be necessary.

THE TAX ON COTTON EXPORTED FROM THE CONFEDERATE STATES.—Transferring the Montgomery despatch to the Petersburg Express to our news columns on Monday last we did not note its error as to the tax on cotton. That despatch fixed it at ½ *per cent.* per pound; that is, about 6 cents a bale, when cotton is worth 10 cents. Referring to the matter editorially we stated the tax correctly at ½ of a cent per pound, about 60 cents a bale whether cotton is worth 5 cents or 10 cents. The following synopsis of the act we find in the Charleston Mercury of the 2d inst:—

"An Act passed to raise money for the support of the government authorizes the President to borrow $15,000,000, payable in ten years, at an interest of eight per cent.

"The bill also authorizes the President to receive into the service of the Confederate States volunteers now in the service of the several States of the Confederacy.

"The last section provides for the levy of an export duty of one-eighth of a cent per pound on all Cotton exported after the 1st of August, in order to create a fund for the liquidation of the principal and interest on the loan."

THE PROGRESS OF CIVILIZATION.—On Thursday evening last we had the pleasure of hearing an Address by Dr. James H. Dickson, of Wilmington, delivered by request before the Convention of Elders and Deacons of the Presbyterian Church, and to a large audience in addition to the members of that highly respectable and intelligent body. The subject was, the Relative Influence of Physical, Intellectual and Moral Causes on the Progress of Civilization. The subject was treated with marked ability; and the orator's conclusion, that, while the two first named were undoubtedly influential, Chistianity was *the* great civilizer of mankind, was admirably enforced by facts and illustrations drawn from profane and sacred history and literature, and by striking arguments from his own thoughtful and cultivated mind. The occasional illustrations from the Scriptures, —the fountain of all that is beautiful and good,—were introduced with an appropriateness and force rarely equalled. The influence of Christianity upon the individual, as well as upon the mass of society, was considered at the close; and in this portion some admirable and timely reflections were presented upon the effect which personal religion should have in moderating the excitements of men in those crises through which society is occasionally called to pass; and in promoting that toleration which the Saviour of mankind so impressively taught on earth by precept and example.

The Convention requested a copy of the Address for publication, as we were glad to hear, for it will do good.

After the Address, the next Convention was fixed at Newbern. And then an interesting discussion occurred on the subject of Sunday Schools, participated in by Messrs. Latta, Andrews and Worth of Wilmington, Maj. Hill of Charlotte, Mr. Murdoch of Salisbury, Dr. Hutchinson of Charlotte, Mr. Martine of Fayetteville, and perhaps others.

The Convention adjourned *sine die* about 11 o'clock that evening, after a session of two days.

MILITARY.—Much time was devoted by the late Legislature to the concoction of an act to reform our military system. Being regarded as one of the most important measures of the session, we publish it in full from a pamphlet copy sent us by Mr. Cantwell, Clerk of the House of Commons. It has been pronounced by those more familiar with such matters than we are, an ill-digested act, inconsistent with itself. But that is nothing unusual.

Mr. O. S. Baldwin of Wilmington, (who, unlike the Legislature, does *his* work well,) has sent us a sample of the handsome gilt buttons which he has gotten up for the benefit of the 10,000 volunteers authorized by the act. The button may be seen at the bookstore connected with this office.

In addition to the "Order No 1," issued by the Adjutant General, as mentioned in Thursday's Observer, we learn that he has issued one to hold an election for Brigadier General of the 4th Brigade, an office already filled, and *the duties of which have been discharged*, by Brigadier General Walter Draughon of this town.

CUMBERLAND TAXES.—The County Court last year did not levy the school tax, but authorized the Committee of Finance to do so. It was fixed at 4 cents on real estate, and 12 cents on polls. These amounts did not appear in the proceedings of the Court last year, because they were fixed subsequently; and when we referred to those proceedings on Thursday to note the difference between this and last year's taxation the apparent reduction was, as we then stated, 11 cents on real estate and 19 cents on polls. Really the reduction was 15 cents on real estate, and 81 cents on polls. We learn, however, that the new levy will yield at least as much revenue as the old.

FOREIGN TRADE.—We copied from a Wilmington paper a paragraph about the clearance of a vessel from that port with 731 bales of cotton, believed to be "the first cargo of cotton ever shipped direct to a foreign port from Wilmington." This of course was a great mistake. Merchants of Wilmington, and of Fayetteville also, have frequently shipped cotton direct to Liverpool. Even as long ago as 1812, nearly fifty years ago, cotton was thus shipped. A friend of ours, then a clerk in the great house of Donaldson & McMillan, which was largely engaged in both export and import trade between this place and Liverpool, informs us that when the embargo was laid in 1812, that house was loading a vessel at Wilmington with cotton for Liverpool. There was but a weekly mail between this place and Wilmington. The news of the embargo reached here on the day after the mail had left. He was immediately dispatched to Wilmington to hurry the loading and departure of the vessel—traveled day and night —and got the vessel off while the official orders to Mr. Collector Cochran were lying in the post office here awaiting the departure of the next mail. The vessel arrived safely; cotton went up in consequence of the embargo, and the cargo yielded a profit of $12,000.

TELEGRAPHIC ERRORS.—We received Lincoln's Inaugural speech on Wednesday last, as telegraphed to the Petersburg Express and Petersburg Intelligencer. By comparing the print of those two papers we were enabled to correct several errors in one or the other—in one place a line omitted; but generally not very material errors. Since printing it in Thursday's Observer, and in to-day's Weekly issue, we have compared it with the National Intelligencer's copy, and find many errors in even the corrected form in which we published it. Very few of these errors are at all material. In the 9th line of the 6th paragraph, however, where a sentence begins, "It is scarcely questionable," the proper reading is, "It is scarcely questioned,"—giving to the sentence a materially different and stronger meaning. Three lines lower, it should read, "the intention of the lawgiver is the law." Near the close of the 8th paragraph, instead of "lawful or possible," read "lawfully possible." In the 2d line of the 12th paragraph the word "government" should be "Union." The 18th paragraph should begin thus: "There is no alternative; for continuing the government is acquiescence," &c.

These errors in the Petersburg papers are not to be compared with the shocking and stupid blunders in the Charleston Courier. In the last paragraph, where the President said, "I am loth to close. We are not enemies, but friends. We must not be enemies," the Courier's version is, "I am loth to cease to believe that we are not enemies but friends"! And this is but a sample of how the telegraph murdered Lincoln in Charleston.

PROLIFIC.—There is no end to the *canards* manufactured now-a-days. The three following in relation to Mr. Bell all came to us by the last mail:—

"John Bell returns home this morning, evidently mortified at not being tendered a Cabinet appointment. He considers the country gone, *past hope.*"

"Hon. John Bell will go to Richmond to-morrow to visit the convention and to exert his influence for peace."

"Hon. John Bell pronounces Mr. Lincoln's Inaugural a declaration of war and declares that he shall urge Tennessee to prepare for the conflict."

Here is another:—

Mr. Holt publishes a letter which exonerates ex-Secretary Thompson from the charge of having betrayed Cabinet secrets.

Mr. Holt's letter *proved* exactly the reverse of this. Mr. Thompson glories in it.

FORT SUMTER.—The Charleston Mercury winds up a long and scornful article upon Lincoln and his Inaugural with advice "to our people, for the present, keep cool, and bide your time. The honor of this State is no further involved in this matter. It has been transferred to the shoulders of the Government of the *Confederate States of America.* Whether wisely or not, it is now too late to discuss." * * * "We shall soon learn what are the plans of President Davis. They will probably be decided by the future action of Lincoln."

If people in South Carolina ought to "keep cool" for a while, cannot we in North Carolina afford to do so? But perhaps the secessionists here will denounce the Mercury as a black republican submissionist.

North Carolina Election.

STATE CONVENTION—MEMBERS ELECTED.

Alexander.—A M Bogle, Union, we take it for granted, as there was no opposition.

Ashe and Alleghany.—A B McMillan, Union.

Cherokee.—A. S. Davidson, Union.

Currituck.—Hon H M Shaw, secession

Gates.—H Willey, Union.

Haywood.—John Y. Hicks, Union.

Hyde.—E. L. Mann, Union. Poll: Mann 496, G. W. Hodges, secession, 172.

Jackson.—T. D. Bryson, Union.

Macon.—Rev. C. D. Smith, Union.

Madison.—J. J. Gudger, Union.

Perquimons.—Mr Wilson, union.

Tyrrell.—Mr Ransom, secession.

Yancy.—Unionist by 160 majority.

Forsyth.—As before. Poll: Patterson, Union, 1578, Wilson, Union, 1519. Both elected without opposition.

Stokes.—As before announced. Poll: Hon John Hill, Union, 916, Taylor, secession we presume, 161.

Constitutional Union Members elected.—Guilford 8; Robeson 2; Cumberland and Harnett 3; Orange 2; Rowan 2; Wake 8; Granville 8; Iredell 2; Randolph 2; Rockingham 2; Forsyth 2; Alamance 2; Moore 1; Montgomery 1; Chatham 3; Person 1; Northampton 2; Beaufort 2; Carteret 1; Bladen 1; Davidson 2; Johnston 2; Caswell 2; Yadkin 1; Surry 1; Anson 2; Buncombe 1; Caldwell 1; Pitt 2, Pasquotank 1; Camden 1; Washington 1; Hertford 1; Chowan 1; Davie 1; Halifax 2; McDowell 1; Henderson 1; Wilkes 2; Stokes 1; Madison 1; Stanly 1; Watauga 1; Perquimons 1; Haywood 1; Jackson 1; Macon 1; Cherokee 1; Hyde 1; Alexander 1; Yancy 1; Ashe 1; Gates 1; Bertie 2.—Total 82.

Secessionists elected.—New Hanover 2; Brunswick 1; Duplin 2; Edgecombe and Wilson 2; Craven 2; Sampson 2; Cabarrus 1; Columbus 1; Franklin 1; Warren 2; Mecklenburg 2; Wayne 2; Lenoir 1; Jones 1; Burke 1; Rutherford and Polk 2; Catawba 1; Gaston 1; Cleveland 2; Lincoln 1; Union 1; Nash 1; Onslow 1; Martin 1; Richmond 1; Greene 1; Currituck 1; Tyrrell 1.—Total 38.

	Convention.	No Convention.
Alamance,	284	1116
Anson,	520	461
Ashe and Alleghany,		maj 700
Bladen,	480	460
Brunswick,	627	61
Burke,	150 maj.	
Bertie,	138	682
Beaufort,	597	650
Buncombe,	1219	389
Cabarrus,	592 maj.	
Carteret,		maj. 200
Chatham,	288	1795
Craven,	911	862
Columbus,	620	188
Cumberland,	585	718
Catawba,	918	158
Cleveland,	1270	117
Caldwell,		maj. 500
Caswell,	692	187
Chowan,	204	222
Camden,		maj. 450
Currituck,	800 maj.	
Duplin,	1252	71
Davidson,	366	1812
Davie,		maj. 600
Edgecombe & Wilson,	1588	17
Forsyth,	286	1409
Franklin,	794	79
Guilford,	118	2771
Granville,	1056	748
Greene,	457	106
Gaston,	864	166
Gates,	276 maj.	
Halifax,	1049	89
Hertford,	216	289
Harnett,	458	241
Henderson,		maj. 74
Haywood,		maj. 88
Hyde,	476	161
Iredell,	191	1820
Jones,	200 maj.	
Johnston,	722	622
Jackson,	485	91
Lincoln,	708	86
Lenoir,	447	195
Moore,	187	1257
Montgomery,	81	870
Mecklenburg,	1448	252
Martin,	662	22
McDowell,	688	217
Madison,		maj. 800
New Hanover,	1781	210
Nash,	988	90
Northampton,	576	827
Orange,	460	1417
Onslow,	631	89
Pasquotank,	160	430
Pitt,	986	177
Person,	598	167
Perquimons,	180 maj.	
Richmond,	388	257
Robeson,	583	907
Rowan,	882	1150
Rockingham,	808	570
Randolph,	45	2466
Rutherford and Polk,	920 maj.	
Sampson,	972	530
Surry,	207	1146
Stokes,	204	890
Union,	548	488
Washington,	288	418
Wilkes,	51	1894
Watauga,	72	536
Warren,	774	33
Wake,	1406	1246
Wayne,	1250	242
Yadkin,	34	1490
Yancy,		maj. 40
	40,982	40,844

EXTRA SESSION OF THE U. S. SENATE.—On Tuesday, Messrs. Hale and Douglas were appointed to wait on the President with information that the Senate was ready to receive communications from him. And shortly thereafter a message was received from the President and considered in Executive session. The results of the session were the confirmations of the following nominations.—William H. Seward, of New York, Secretary of State; Salmon P. Chase, of Ohio, Secretary of the Treasury; Caleb B. Smith, of Indiana, Secretary of the Interior; Simon Cameron, of Pennsylvania, Secretary of War; Gideon Welles, of Connecticut, Secretary of the Navy; Montgomery Blair, of Maryland, Postmaster General; Edward Bates, of Missouri, Attorney General. No other important business transacted.

On Wednesday, there was an executive session, of which we have no account, and a debate on the Inaugural, the Intelligencer's sketch of which we copy elsewhere.

On Thursday, the discussion was continued by Messrs Wigfall, Mason and Douglas, the last replying to the views of the others that the inaugural was a declaration of war. Mr D. stated that he had learned from the best military authority that it would take 10,000 men and the entire navy to reinforce Fort Sumter. The garrison there had only salt and bread sufficient for thirty-one days from to-day.

On Friday, Mr. Foster of Connecticut offered the following:—

"Whereas, Mr. Wigfall has declared in debate that he is a foreigner and owes allegiance to Texas, a foreign government, and not to the United States, therefore

Resolved, That he be expelled from the Senate."

Mr. Clingman moved to substitute:—

"Resolved, That as Texas is no longer one of the United States she is not entitled to a representative on the floor of the Senate."

Mr. Wigfall being absent, no action was taken on the resolutions.

In executive session Hon. N. B. Judd was confirmed as Minister at the Court of Berlin.

The Senate adjourned to Monday.

THE TROUBLE AMONG THE REPUBLICANS.—The Journal of Commerce, alluding to some alleged difficulties among the Republicans as to appointments to office, takes the following cheerful and reasonable view of the prospect before us:—

"Nor are the signs of harmony any more encouraging. Already is the party divided into two factions, with powerful leaders for each, the differences reaching the Cabinet itself. * * It is doubtless very pleasant to satisfy all sides, in making appointments to office, but it is a performance "easier said than done,"—as Mr. Lincoln will acknowledge after a few years of trial. There are indications that a storm is brewing in the Republican party which will, at no distant day, rend it asunder. It may not survive the present Administration."

Secretary Seward.—WASHINGTON, March 8.—Secretary Seward is quite unwell to-day.

THE SECTIONAL TROUBLES.—LATEST.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—Mr. Crittenden was serenaded to-night by an immense crowd of people, who most enthusiastically responded to his utterance of fervent Union sentiments. He espressed confidence in the intelligence of the people, who now alone can settle the distracting questions. These troubles were fomented and kept alive by petty, cross-road politicians for selfish purposes. Preserve the Union and the Union will preserve us. He expected his friends to uphold the Constitution and the Union, which have conferred unbounded blessings upon us all.

NEW ORLEANS, March 7.—The convention in secret session to-day passed an ordinance, transferring to the government of the Confederated States $536,000, being the amount of bullion found and customs seized by the State. There was a highly exciting and patriotic debate.

NEW ORLEANS, March 8.—It is reported that Fort Brown has been surrendered to the Texans.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—President Lincoln said this evening to a Southern gentleman who called upon him to know how his inaugural was to be understood, *that it meant peace.*

WASHINGTON, March 7.—The War department to-day received letters from Major Anderson, dated the 4th, but they contain nothing of especial importance. The most friendly feelings exist between him and the South Carolina authorities. Postal facilities are still open to him, and privileges of marketing, to a limited extent, continue.

RICHMOND, March 8.—A large crowd assembled this evening, in 17th street, headed by Smith's Band. They pulled down "the Stars and Stripes" and run up in place of it the Secession flag to the music of the Marseilles hymn. Speeches were made. Some person called for Branch when another proposed *three groans for Petersburg*, which were given with a *gusto*.

Alabama.—Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Mobile to his friend in Washington, dated Feb. 28th:

"Times are looking more pacific, we think, here, and we are greatly rejoiced at it. My own private opinion is, that if the matters are rightly managed the Southern States may be pacified, and we may become one people again."

Protest Against Recognition.—Secretary Black recently addressed a circular letter to all foreign Governments protesting in decided terms against the recognition of the Confederated States as an independent Government and assigning the reason at length which induced the remonstrance. The protest will, of course, be renewed by the present Administration, so that when Mr. Yancey and his diplomatic colleagues get abroad they may discover that recognition by the Great Powers is less easy than was supposed at Montgomery.

The Maine Personal Liberty Law.—A majority of the judges of the Supreme Court of Maine, it is now declared, will unite in an opinion that the personal liberty law of that State is unconstitutional.

Another Hoax Exploded.—The War Department to-day received advices from Lieutenant Talbot, denying a report in the Charleston papers that he intended to resign his commission. He says he never contemplated such a thing, and that, so far he knows of other officers, there is no foundation for the report.

Hon. J. M. Morehead.—Gov. Morehead reached home on last Saturday evening. The Gov. found in waiting at the Station an anxious crowd, desiring to know what had been done, and what was the prospect for peace. In order to impart this information in the most satisfactory manner to all, Gov. Morehead repaired at once to the Court House, which was in a short time nearly filled. Having been travelling all day, the Gov. declined making a speech, but proceeded in a conversational way to detail briefly, what had taken place in the Peace Conference. It was composed, he said, of some of the most distinguished men of the nation. Many of them quite old, and feeble; and who had retired from public life. A committee of one from each State was appointed at the beginning of their session to prepare business. Hon. Thomas Ruffin was on this committee from North Carolina. In this committee the Gov. said, there was much able debating. The Gov. spoke in the highest terms of Mr. Ruffin; that he exerted as great, if not a greater influence than any other member of the Conference; that he did not see how they could have got along without Judge Ruffin. That the Conference was composed of a great many distinguished lawyers, to all of whom Mr. Ruffin was known by reputation, having served so long as Chief Justice of our Supreme Court. The Gov. said, that when they first met, New York, nor Massachusetts were represented, and that everything went on quite harmoniously until the delegates from these States took their seats; that as soon as the members from New York and Massachusetts came, that they commenced throwing fire brands among them. New York had nine delegates, five of whom seemed determined to oppose all compromise, but that the other four were disposed to bring about an adjustment. That the four Union delegates dared the other five to submit the matter to the people of New York, and they would be voted down by 100,000 majority.

Rhode Island, said the Governor, stood by the South from the beginning. So did New Jersey. The delegates from Ohio, headed by Thomas Ewing, were very conservative and did all they could to bring about an adjustment. The vote of North Carolina was cast against the propositions as passed, but that Mr. Ruffin, and he, Mr. Morehead, voted for them. The Gov. thinks that the South should be satisfied with the plan as adopted, and that it is every thing we had any reason to hope for. He did not think that the present Congress, as the time was so short, and as so much bad feeling had been gotten up, would be able to carry the plan through. The Gov. however seemed quite sanguine, that time would bring all things right, but that if nothing could be done, that the border slave States, together with the border free States, would form a new Constitution for themselves, and take possession of the United States. That they would never go out of the Union, but would stay in the Union, hold on to the Capitol and Mount Vernon, and let the New England States slough off. *Greensboro' Patriot.*

Sending Supplies to Texas.—The steamer Empire City, chartered by the government, now only awaits orders from Washington to take her departure. Her mission, like that of the Daniel Webster, has given rise to much conjecture, which, as usual, is very far from the truth. The Empire City has been chartered for the purpose of taking 100 tons of army stores to Indianola, Texas, for the subsistence of the U. S. troops who are supposed to have accumulated at that port to the number of over 1,000 men. An army officer will go in the steamer to superintend affairs, but not a single soldier, and no arms or ammunition. After she has reached Indianola, it is supposed, with good reason, that she will take 600 troops (all that she can conveniently carry) and bring them to New York. This load, with that which the Daniel Webster undoubtedly brought away, will diminish the number of U. S. troops in Texas to about 1,500 men.—*N. Y. Jour. of Commerce.*

The Inaugural.—The Washington correspondent of the Journal of Commerce adds to a sketch of the debate in the Senate:

"The fact is, that though the inaugural is generally and gladly interpreted in the South as menacing war, nobody who will consider it in connection with the existing laws, can say that it means war, or any thing else. If Congress had ordered the enforcement of revenue laws, and provided Mr. Lincoln with the means to do it, he would execute this order.

"The Address cannot be considered as belligerent, or even unkind in its tone towards the dissatisfied States. The President could not go so far as Gen. Twiggs did towards removing their dissatisfaction."

Hurrah for the Mountains!—Every county west of the Blue Ridge has elected Union delegates, and nearly all those lying along the eastern base. This is not the tale that was told us here last winter by some members of the Legislature from that region. Wonder how our friend Marcus Erwin will carry into effect his threat to take his mountain people out of the Union anyhow, whether the State went or not. He is too weak to drag such a ponderous weight. Guess he had better abandon the idea, as the people seem unwilling to go.—*Raleigh Banner.*

Later From Europe.—The North Briton has arrived with Liverpool dates to the 24th.

Commercial.—All qualities of cotton had declined ⅛, but the market very irregular. The principal causes were the extreme depression of trade and want of orders at Manchester, together with the high rates of interest. Stock in port 790,000 bales, including 600,000 American.

Ex-Secretary Floyd's Defence.—WASHINGTON, March 8.—Gov. Floyd has published a reply to the report of the House Committee on the Indian Trust Bonds affair. He claims that his acceptances were merely in anticipation of the earnings of the Transportation Company, then only $600,000 of acceptances outstanding, and that if the government will permit the earnings of the present year to be applied to that purpose, they will be liquidated without any necessity to resort to the property of the company, which is already assigned for that purpose.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—John B. Floyd has returned to appear before the Criminal Court to answer the indictment found against him in the matter of the stolen bonds. His friends express the greatest confidence not only in his ability to establish his innocence, but in his power to divert all the blame for the bond robbery from himself to ex-Secretary Jacob Thompson (of Mississippi.)

MARRIED,

In Harnett county, by D. C. McLean, Esq., on the 7th inst., Mr. ALEX. McLEAN to Miss MARY C. MUNN, all of said county.

Town papers copy.

In Moore County, on the 8th inst., by D. B. McIver, Esq. Mr. D. A. McPHAIL of Harnett and Miss MARGARET A., daughter of John H. Dalrymple, Esq.

Presbyterian please copy.

On the 5th instant, by the Rev. Jesse Roberts, WILLIAM A. MOORE, Esq., of Mount Airy, Surry county, N. C., to Miss RACHAEL MOORE, of Stokes co., N. C.

A CONTEMPTIBLE HOAX.—A week or two ago we received from Laurinburgh a notice of a marriage, which being written in a good hand and good style, and purporting to be signed by the Magistrate who officiated at the marriage, we published without suspicion of anything wrong. We have since learned that the pretended Magistrate and other parties are all negroes. It is manifest that the notice sent to us was not written by a negro, though he may be worse than one of that sable race. We have sent the original to a friend in that part of Richmond county, with a request to have it generally shown, that the writer may be identified and his name given in a future number of this paper.

Persons who palm off such vile tricks upon Editors of papers should bear in mind that all such original papers are carefully filed away in every well regulated printing office, and so may come up in judgment against them.

DIED,

In Randolph county, on the 6th inst., after a lingering illness, Mr. JOHN WOLFE, aged about 70. He was a soldier in the war of 1812, a member of the Methodist Church, and a good citizen, whose death is deeply lamented.

At his residence, Fort Defiance, Caldwell Co., on the 15th of January, 1861, Col. Thos. Lenoir, in the 80th year of his age.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—March 11.

BACON,	10 a 12	IRON—	
BEESWAX,	28 a 30	Swedes, com. bar	6 a 6½
CANDLES, F. F.	18 a	Ditto, wide	7 a 7½
Adamantine	25 a 30	American	5½ a 6
Sperm	45 a 55	English	4 a 4½
COFFEE—Rio	15 a 16	LARD,	14 a 15
Laguira	17 a 18	LEAD,	8½ a
Java	18 a 20	MOLASSES—	
COTTON—		Cuba	28 a 30
Fair to good	10¾ a 11½	N. Orleans	50 a 00
Ordin. to mid.	8½ a 9½	OIL—Linseed	1 00 a 0 00
COTTON BAGGING—		Tanner's	70 a 1 00
Gunny	17 a 20	SALT—	
Dundee	17 a 20	Liv. Sack	1 50 a 0 00
COTTON YARN—		Alum	50 a 0 00
No. 5 to 10	90 a 1 00	FLAXSEED,	1 15 a 1 25
DOMESTIC GOODS—		SHOT—	
Bro. Sheetings	8 a 9	Com. pr. bag	2 00
Osnaburgs	10½ a 11½	Buck	2 12½
FEATHERS,	45 a 50	SPIRITS—	
FLOUR—		P. Brandy	1 00 a 1 25
Family	7 25 a 0 00	N. C. Apple	60 a 0 65
Super.	7 00 a 0 00	Northern do.	50 a 0 60
Fine	6 75 a 0 00	N. C. Whiskey	65 a 0 75
Scratched	6 50 a 0 00	Northern do.	30 a 35
GRAIN—		SUGARS—	
Corn	90 a 0 00	Loaf	13 a 13½
Wheat	1 25 a 0 00	Crushed	12 a 13
Rye	1 25 a	Coffee	10½ a 11
Oats	50 a 60	Porto Rico	9½ a 10
Peas	90 a 1 00	New Orleans	8½ a 9½
FERTILIZERS.		TALLOW,	10 a 00
Guano, Peruvian,	$65 a $70	WOOL,	19 a 20
Swan Island,	$50	TURPENTINE—	
HIDES—Dry	10 a 12½	Yellow dip	1 40 a
Green	4 a 5	Virgin,	1 04 a
NAILS,	4½ a 5	Hard	55 a 00
		Spirits	30 a 31

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Since last review, receipts of all kinds of produce have been remarkably light. No change to note in any article with the exception of Flour, which has advanced 10 to 15 cts. per bbl. on all grades.

Corrected by B. F. PEARCE.

WILMINGTON MARKET.—March 9, 1861.

Turpentine, Yellow 1 80, Virgin 1 40, Hard 95. Spirits, Straight 33½, N. Y. Bbls. 34½. Tar 1 65. Corn 65. No other transactions. During week, last sales of Pea nuts $1 to 1 20. Hay 90 No 1 Rosin $1, Common 80 to 85. N. C. Bacon, hog round 12. Planting Potatoes $2½ per bbl. Timber, 10 rafts at $4 to $7. No other sale reported.

At New York, Cotton quiet at 11⅛ for middling uplands. Flour heavy; Southern 5 25 to 5 50. Spirits, Straight 36½. Rosin, Common 1 30, low No. 1 1 50 to 1 81.

At Cheraw, Cotton 6 to 11. Flour $8 to 8 25. N. C. Bacon 11½ to 12.

CARD.

To the Gentlemen of Fayetteville.

We shall open at our Store, 21 Hay St., TUESDAY, 12th inst.

An entirely new Stock of *recently imported*

CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS,

ON EXHIBITION FOR ONE DAY ONLY.

OUR CUTTER, whose reputation as an *Artist* is unrivalled, will at that time and place be pleased to take the measures and orders of any who may favor us with their patronage.

O. S. BALDWIN,

Manufacturer of Civic and Military Clothing,

38 Market St., Wilmington, N. C.

March 9. 1t

BREASTPIN FOUND.

IN THE Presbyterian Church, on Thursday evening, a plain breastpin, set with hair, was picked up. The owner can get it on application at the Observer Book Store, paying for this advertisement.

March 8. 3-1t

ANNUAL MEETING.

THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Western Rail Road Co., will take place in the Town Hall in Fayetteville, Monday next 18th inst., at 11 o'clock.

C. B. MALLETT, Pres't.

March 9, 1861. 3-tm

Peruvian Guano.

A FRESH supply of No. 1 PERUVIAN GUANO, just received and for sale by

C. T. HAIGH & SONS.

March 11, 1861. 3-3t

LIME!

100 BARRELS FRESH UNSLAKED, in prime order. For sale by

PEMBERTON & SLOAN.

Fayetteville, March 11, 1861. 3-itf

The New and complete North Carolina Form Book. A further supply just received.

E. J. HALE & SONS.

March 9.

☞ COUGHS. The sudden changes of our climate are sources of PULMONARY, BRONCHIAL, and ASTHMATIC AFFECTIONS. Experience having proved that simple remedies often act speedily and certainly when taken in the early stages of the disease, recourse should at once be had to "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*," or Lozenges, let the Cold, Cough, or Irritation of the Throat be ever so slight; as by this precaution a more serious attack may be effectually warded off. PUBLIC SPEAKERS and SINGERS will find them effectual for clearing and strengthening the voice. See advertisement.

Dec. 22, 1860. 81*-16m.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having qualified at March term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, for Cumberland County, as Administrator upon the Estate of the late W. W. Frizell, hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said Estate, to make immediate payment, and all those having claims against said Estate to present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of a recovery.

JESSE W. WEISIGER, Adm'r.

March 9. 3*3t

GRINDING CORN!

I HAVE rented the Mill on Cross Creek, formerly owned by Mr. Hall. I will carry Corn to the mill and deliver MEAL or HOMINY without charge in any part of the town. I have a Dray ready always for this very purpose, and I will guarantee to customers as good meal or Hominy as any mill in the State can make. I will be very thankful for a liberal share of the public patronage.

ABEL PAYNE.

March 11. 1t-pd

Notice.

I HAVE lost or mislaid a Bond for one hundred and seventy-five dollars, signed by G. Culbreth and L. Culbreth, made payable to me and due 1st Jan'y last. Said Bond was given for the hire of negro boy Anderson for the year 1860, and had the usual covenants of a hiring bond. All persons are hereby forewarned not to trade for or pay off said bond to any one but myself.

EMILY A. CRUMP.

Pittsborough, March 5, 1861. 3*3t

NOTICE.

IN consequence of the decease of the late S. W. Tillinghast, it is necessary that the business of the Firm of S. W. Tillinghast & Co., should be closed without delay. All persons indebted to said Firm are requested to make immediate payment to D. A. Ray, surviving partner, or to W. N. Tillinghast. The Books are at the Crockery Store.

Feb'y 18. 97-14w

LARGE SALE AT AUCTION.

IN consequence of the decease of the late S. W. Tillinghast, the Stock of MERCHANDISE belonging to S. W. Tillinghast & Co., must be disposed of.

I will offer for sale, at Auction, commencing TUESDAY, March 12th 1861, a Large collection of Goods, Wares and Merchandise, comprising a greater variety than is usually found in one establishment, amongst which is a Large Assortment of CARPETS and FLOOR OIL CLOTHS. Most of this Stock was purchased last Fall. Terms at sale.

D. A. RAY, Surviving Partner.

Feb'y 18, 97-its

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having taken out letters of Administration on the estate of Thomas J. Anderson, dec'd, at March term of the County Court, hereby notifies all persons having claims against said estate, to present them properly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. Persons indebted to said estate are required to make immediate payment.

S. A. BALDWIN, Adm'r.

SALE AT AUCTION.

ON the

THE SECTIONAL TROUBLES.

WASHINGTON, March 2, 1861.—The Secretary of War is in daily receipt of despatches from Major Anderson, in which full details are given of affairs in Charleston harbor. He states, in his last letters, that the batteries, fortifications, and other means of attack and defence, which have been under construction, are nearly completed. The impression is very general that they intend to make an attack on Fort Sumter unless prevented by the solemn interposition of the Provisional Government at Montgomery, immediately after the 4th of March. It appears that Governor Pickens notified President Davis to that effect.

Major Anderson believes the attack will be made at night. The administration are aware of the fact that President Davis has urged the people not to make a move looking to an attack without first notifying the government at Montgomery.

It appears that there is a large party in South Carolina who ignore the Southern confederacy, and will not recognise their authority. Others again, who are more conservative, including Governor Pickens, are for acting with the Confederate States.

BATON ROUGE, March 1.—The Senate passed a bill yesterday appropriating half a million for the defence of the State from foreign invasion.

No Coercion.—We learn from a gentleman who had a conversation with Judge Ruffin and Gov. Morehead on Saturday last, that they both asserted there would be no attempt at coercion on the part of Lincoln's administration. Judge Ruffin and Gov. Morehead were on their way home from Washington. Both are in favor of the compromise adopted.—*Charlotte Democrat.*

A voice in Louisiana for the Union and the Border States.—The New Orleans True Delta, in the face of the secession of Louisiana, manfully stands out for the Union, and commends the course of the Border States.

North Alabama.—Our friend General Hickman, from Huntsville, Alabama, called on us yesterday. He says that North Alabama never will submit to be dragged out of the Union, and that the Union sentiment is predominating in that region. The General still honors the flag under which he marched to victory at his country's call.
Nashville Democrat.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—Several of the most prominent and leading gentlemen of the South, directly after the delivery of the Inaugural Address, telegraphed the Governors of South Carolina and Florida not to attack the Forts in possession of the Federal troops, but to await definite instructions from the President of the Southern Confederacy. This advice may be relied on as authentic, considering the position these gentlemen occupy.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—Major Anderson, up to the 4th, continued to speak of his condition as safe. He expresses the opinion that reinforcements had better not be sent to him.

Drafts drawn by Secretary Dix on the Assistant Treasurer at New Orleans, to pay for work done on the Custom House there, also drafts by Postmaster General King on the postmaster at New Orleans, for postal services, amounting to $200,000 or $300,000, have been returned unpaid.

NEW ORLEANS, March 6.—Later news from Texas states that the Revenue Cutter Dodge had been seized by the Texan authorities. The Officer in command of Fort Brown was preparing for defensive operations. Texas troops were concentrating for an attack. Fort Cooper has been taken by the State authorities.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., March 6.—The general opinion here is that the Inaugural is a declaration of war.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., March 5.—The flag for the Confederate States has been definitely determined upon and was hoisted over the Capitol at 4 o'clock this afternoon. It originated entirely with the Committee, and not from any of the models sent.

Hon. Stephen R. Mallory, of Florida, has been confirmed as Secretary of the Navy.

AN APPEAL TO THE PEOPLE THE ONLY RESORT.

We have all along maintained that there was no hope of a settlement of the pending controversy by the miserable politicians in Congress. Elected on obsolete platforms and without reference to existing issues, they are totally unfit to grapple with the stern realities that surround us, and they must therefore be set aside, and others, better suited to the times, and able to comprehend the will and wishes of the people, substituted in their places, before we can expect the adoption of any rational and satisfactory adjustment of our sectional difficulties.

The proceedings in Congress, on the Peace Conference settlement, sufficiently demonstrate the factious temper and character of the wretched extremists of both sections. We find that Sumner and Mason, Wilson and Hunter, stand "cheek by jowl" and shoulder to shoulder in opposition to *any* adjustment of the difficulties in which the country is unfortunately involved. While Crittenden and Douglas, and a number of other true patriots, are nobly exerting themselves to restore peace to the land, these Abolition and Secession extremists are doing all in their power to obstruct and defeat their efforts, and thus perpetuate the ill-feeling and strife that pervade the two sections.

It is clear, then, that the responsibility for the non-adoption of the Peace Conference settlement will rest on Senator Hunter and his secession coadjutors from the South, and on the Abolition Senators from the North. The people in both sections are sincerely anxious for an adjustment, and if their representatives in Congress would afford them an opportunity of expressing their will and wishes at the polls, all our difficulties and troubles would speedily vanish, and the light of restored peace and confidence pervade and bless all sections of the land. There is no doubt—not a particle—that in every Northern State, not even excepting Massachusetts, an overwhelming majority of the people would, to-day, vote for any adjustment deemed satisfactory and fair to the South. But the politicians stand in the way, for the present, and the only alternative is for the people to bide their time. We are sure, however, that the day of retribution is near at hand, when vengeance, swift and terrible, will be visited upon the miserable political demagogues, who factiously throw themselves in the way of their country's peace and happiness.
Richmond Whig.

The Fate of Compromise in the Senate.—The propositions of the Peace Congress were ignominously slaughtered in the United States Senate—not by the Hales, Sumners and Wades of that body, but by those of whom the country vainly expected better things. The Northern extremists were not allowed the opportunity of even aiding in the slaughter, the work was done outright and completely without their assistance. Immediately on the propositions coming up as the special order, Mr. Hunter proposed to amend the first article, that relating to the Territorial question, by substituting Mr. Crittenden's proposition with the provision relating to Territory to be hereafter acquired. Mr. Seward objected that the amendment would change the whole character of the article, and if so altered it would not be the recommendation of the Peace Conference, but of Congress. Mr. Bigler, and subsequently Mr. Crittenden also, joined in objecting to any alterations of the propositions as they came from the Peace Conference. Mr. Hunter, supported by the decision of the Chair, persisted in pressing his amendment and spoke in its defence. Mr. Mason declared that he would not vote for the propositions. Mr. Green, of Missouri, said he would vote against them, and Mr. Lane stigmatized them as "a cheat, a humbug, and a deception." No vote was taken, but after these manifestations the fate of the propositions was no longer a matter of any uncertainty.—*Balt. Amer.*

Orders Extraordinary.—The following Orders have been issued by the new Adjutant-General of this State:

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
RALEIGH, Feb. 28, 1861.

Orders No. 1.—To the Commanding Officers of the 17th Brigade of North Carolina Militia:

You are commanded to assemble the commissioned officers of your regiments at their usual places of parade, on Saturday, the 27th day of April, to elect a Brigadier-General, and at the same time to vote for a Major-General of the 7th Division of North Carolina Militia. The officers holding such elections to return the result to the Adjutant-General's office.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.
J. F. HOKE, Adj. General.

The 17th Brigade is composed of Nash, Warren, Franklin, and Wake.

Ed. Cantwell is the candidate for Major-General of 7th Division."

This Order was addressed to one of the Captains in this County, and the foregoing is a true copy. We have published it with the view of calling attention to the fact that the Adjutant-General of the State, in his very first Order, has used his office for the extraordinary purpose of announcing to his subordinates that a certain person is a candidate for office! "Ed. Cantwell is *the* candidate for Major-General of 7th Division." Can this be true? It certainly is, for the Order is before us. Is not such conduct on the part of the Adjutant General unmilitary, undignified, and ridiculous? Is there a precedent for it? When was it ever known that Orders by a high military officer for an election contained announcements of the names of candidates? *Candidates*, did we say? Why, so far as we can judge from this Order there is only one candidate, —"Ed. Cantwell is *the* candidate for Major-General of 7th Division."

Gen. Hoke was elected to the office of Adjutant-General by the disunion clique in the late Legislature. It was the crowning act of the many unfortunate acts of that body. This gentleman made himself conspicuous as a member of the Commons by his disunion sentiments, and by the manner in which he reflected on the American flag. He was elected as a reward for his disunion services and for his uniform adherence to a disunion Governor. His very first Order has demonstrated his unfitness for the position. He has lowered his office by announcing a candidate for office in his General Orders. He has reflected on all others who may think of becoming candidates by announcing "Ed. Cantwell" as "*the* candidate." He has attempted to dictate to his subordinates by thrusting before them a name to be voted for for Major-General; and all this he calls "Orders No. 1." If he should go on at this rate what will Orders No. 10 be? Gen. Hoke is a disunionist, and so is Mr. Cantwell. We tell the people that the disunion olique are determined to "rule or ruin." * * * But where is Gen. Cotten? We thought *he* was the Adjutant-General for life. Our word for it, if the Old Hero of Chatham had been Adjutant-General on the 28th of February, no such Order would have emanated from him. *He* would have had better sense, and more respect for his subordinates than to have told them in a General Order that a certain person was "*the* candidate for Major-General of 7th Division."—*Ral. Stand.*

"Marriage," said an unfortunate husband, 'is the churchyard of love." "And you men," replied the not less unhappy wife, "are the gravediggers."

SHEMWELL HOUSE,
A FEW DOORS NORTH OF THE MARKET HOUSE.

OWING to the extensive increase of patronage to this House, during the year, I have extended my facilities by the addition of a number of comfortable sleeping rooms, with other important improvements, which will add materially to the comfort and convenience of those favoring me with their patronage.

To those who have been my kind friends and customers for the past six years, I tender my most sincere thanks, at the same time respectfully soliciting a continuance of their patronage, and also the patronage of a large number of new patrons

I have good Stables and a No. 1 Ostler.

P. SHEMWELL.
Jan'y 16, 1860 84-

EAGLE HOTEL,
ASHEVILLE, N. C.,
J. M. BLAIR, Proprietor.

THE Proprietor knows that his location gives him unrivalled facilities for procuring articles conducive to good living, and he will dispense them to his guests in the best style.

Every comfort usually to be had in a first class Hotel, will be furnished to his guests.

Stage office for Morganton, — at this House.
" " " Charlotte, " " "
" " " Spartanburg, S. C., " " "
" " " Greenville, " " "
" " " Greenville, Tenn., Daily, "

Besides which, good hacks and careful and attentive Drivers can at all times be had to convey parties to any part of the splendid Mountain scenery of this region, such as the Black Mountain, the Swannanoa Gap, the Hickory Nut Gap and Falls, the Warm Springs, &c., any of which are within a short day's ride of Asheville.
Sept. 24, 1860. 58-1y

Hillsboro' Military Academy.

THIS institution, of a thoroughly scientific and Military character, is under the conduct of COL. C. C. TEW, formerly superintendent of the State Military Academy at Columbia, S. C. The third Academic year begins Feb'y 6, 1861. The charge is $315 per annum, including clothing. For a circular address the superintendent.
Dec'r 29. 88-1aw6t*6t

EDUCATIONAL.

A YOUNG LADY, a graduate of Floral College, N. C., who has had two years experience in teaching, wishes a situation in the Literary Department in a College or High School, or would take the sole charge of a suitable school.

The most satisfactory testimonials will be given.

For further information address Rev. DANIEL JOHNSON, Floral College, N. C.
Dec. 7. 77*tf

LAURINBURGH HIGH SCHOOL.

D. STEWART, Jr. A. M., PRINCIPAL.

THE next Session of this Institution will open on the 8th, (Tuesday,) of January next.

Students will be received at any time during the Session, and charged till the close. No deduction, except in cases of protracted illness. Good board can be obtained in the neighborhood at $9 per month.

For further information, apply to the Secretary or Principal.

R. D. DICKSON, Sec'y.
Dec. 20, 1860. 81*tf

Trustee's Sale.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust to me executed for purposes therein mentioned, I will sell at Auction to the highest bidder at 12 o'clock on Tuesday, the 9th day of April next, at the Market House in the town of Fayetteville, the interest of B. R. Russell in the HOUSE and LOT situated on the South side of Bridge street, cornering on Bridge and Water Streets.

The House is in good repair.

☞ Terms at sale. C. E. LEETE, Trustee.
March 4. 1*ts

Dissolution.

THE firm of O. S. BALDWIN & CO. is dissolved by mutual consent. Either member of the firm will settle up the affairs of the concern. In their absence, A. H. Baldwin or Gurdon Deming, Esq. are authorized to receipt for any moneys due us.

O. S. BALDWIN.
H. H. MUNSON.
Feb'y 22, 1861. 99*8t

JOS. UTLEY,
Grocer and Commission Merchant,
Fayetteville, N. C.
June 20, 1860. 29*tf

A GEM!

The New Style, Small,
COLORED PHOTOGRAPHS,
AT
Vanorsdell's Gallery.

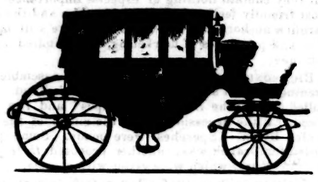
ART.
Woodward's Solar Camera.

PHOTOGRAPHS can be had at Vanorsdell's Skylight Gallery, Hay street, opposite Marble Yard, Fayetteville, N. C.: plain, retouched, colored, in water colors, oil and pastile; from small to life size. Ambrotypes, Melaneotypes, and all other styles of Pictures pertaining to the Art. Also, Gilt Frames, Gilt Moulding, Glass for very large pictures—as large as 26 by 36 inches. Cord and Tassels for hanging pictures; Instruments, Stock and Chemicals for sale low for cash. Life size colored Photographs made from small pictures.

Having permanently located here I hope to merit your patronage. I would also return my sincere thanks for the liberal patronage bestowed on me heretofore by the good people of Fayetteville and vicinity.

C. M. VANORSDELL,
Photographist and Proprietor.
Dec'r 20, 1859 77-

A. A. McKETHAN



WOULD inform his friends in North Carolina, and throughout the South, who wish to encourage Southern Industry, that he keeps constantly on hand, and is daily finishing, a large assortment of

VEHICLES

of every description, mostly light work, which are faithfully made by experienced workmen in each branch.

His work will compare favorably with any for neatness and durability. He is determined to sell and do all work in his line on as good terms as any that is as well made. He has now finished a very large quantity of work which he will sell low for Cash or on short time to punctual customers.

☞ All work warranted 12 months with fair usage, or should it fail by bad workmanship or material, will be repaired free of charge.

Orders from the South will receive prompt attention. He has within the last few years sold work in South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Florida, Arkansas and Texas.

☞ Repairing done at short notice and on reasonable terms.
Dec'r 17, 1860. 80tf

ENCOURAGE HOME INDUSTRY!

Keep your Money South!
And build up your own Country and Town, by calling on
M. A. BAKER,
Manufacturer of double and single barrel Shot Guns, Rifles and Pistols,
Of all the different patterns now used in the United States or Great Britain.
Call and see, at M. A. BAKER'S.
Fayetteville, N. C., Nov. 12, 1860. 69tf

TO THE FRIENDS OF
HOME MANUFACTURES.
THE KINSTON
SHOE FACTORY
IS NOW IN SUCCESSFUL OPERATION.

ORDERS for negro BROGANS and BOOTS are solicited.

J. C. CARPENTER, Agent.
Kinston N. C., June 24; 1860. 39-tf

Star Polish of the South!
MANUFACTURED BY
A. J. WOODWARD,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

That Polish! How it Shines. Many of you recollect nine years ago that I travelled through North Carolina and a portion of South Carolina for the purpose of introducing this Polish. As time elapsed I found that it would mould. I have succeeded in making it perfect and will warrant it to give satisfaction. It can be had at retail for 10 cents per box or at wholesale for sixty cents per dozen. Dealers will forward their orders two weeks previous to the time they wish them filled.
May 5, 1860. 15-1y

GUANO.

50 TONS NO. 1 PERUVIAN GUANO, just received and for sale by

JOS. UTLEY.
Aug. 23. 46*tf

WORTH & DANIEL,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
AND
Commission Merchants,
No. 2 GRANITE ROW, FRONT STREET,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

DEALERS in all kinds of Groceries, Provisions, Fruit, Liquors, Wines, Cigars and Tobacco.

Solicit consignments of Flour, Dried Fruit, Feathers, Bees Wax, Tobacco, and Country Produce generally. Agents for Howe's celebrated Scales.

D. G. WORTH, N. G DANIEL,
Late of Asheboro', N. C. For the past 7 years with T. C. & B. G. Worth.
Sept. 28, 1860. 57*1y

W. H. ALLEN,
Commission Merchant,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

PROMPT personal attention given to consignments of NAVAL STORES, COTTON, or other Country Produce for sale or shipment.
April 22. 11-1m*tf

E. TURLINGTON,
INSPECTOR OF TIMBER AND LUMBER,
WILMINGTON, N. C.,

☞ Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care.
April 2, 1860. 5*1yp4

N. C. MILITARY INSTITUTE.
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

THE FOURTH SESSION of this Institute will begin on 1st MARCH. Applicants will, however, be received at any time.

FACULTY.

Maj. D. H. HILL, late Brevet Major, U. S. Army, assisted by two Graduates of West Point, two of the Virginia Military Institute, and one of the University of Virginia.

TERMS:

$29½ per month, to include everything except underclothing.
Charlotte, N. C., Feb'y 13, 1861. 97-2m

FAYETTEVILLE
Female High School.

TERMS.

Board per Session of 20 weeks,	$60 00
Tuition in Collegiate Classes 20 weeks,	20 00
" " Academic " " "	16 00
" " Primary " " "	12 00
Incidental expenses,	1 00

Tuition in Music, Painting, Drawing, Modern and Ancient Languages, &c. at the usual rates.

☞ One-half of Board and Tuition required *in advance;* the other half at the close of the Session.

SCHOLASTIC YEAR.

1st Session.—1st Quarter commences 1st October.
2d " " " 10th December.
2d Session.—1st Quarter " 20th February.
2d " " 1st May.
Vacation " 10th July.

J. DEB. & T. C. HOOPER,
Associate Principals.
Dec'r 8, 1860. 77tf

Business Enlarged.
Extensive Shoe Manufactory.

THE firm of Wm. Carter and Sons having been recently dissolved, a new association has been formed under the firm of

Marsh, Carter & Co.,

who will continue to manufacture all kinds of BOOTS and SHOES, SADDLES, HARNESS, and LEATHER of every description, upon a much more extensive scale than heretofore. Combined with our Tannery, it is one of the largest establishments of the kind in the Southern country. Orders from a distance shall have prompt attention.

MARSH, CARTER & CO.
Cartersville, Chatham Co., N. C., Feb'y 5. 94-3m

NOTICE.

AS I expect to be absent from home a few months in the West, Archibald McLean is my authorized Agent to transact my business until I return.

N. G. JONES.
Dec'r 28. 83tf

To Land Buyers.

THE undersigned offers for sale, in the Coal region, and within eight miles of the terminus of the Fayetteville & Western Rail Road on Deep River,

EIGHT HUNDRED ACRES OF LAND,

adjoining the land belonging to the estate of George Wilcox, dec'd, and lying three miles South from Carbonton, on Little Pocket Creek, Moore county.

These Lands are well adapted to the growth of corn, cotton, wheat, oats, rye, &c. There are on the premises a comfortable Dwelling, and all necessary Outhouses, with about one hundred and fifty acres under fence, including forty or fifty acres of never-failing bottom land. This is a rare chance for persons wishing to make investments, as lands are undoubtedly advancing in price in this section.

For further information apply to Mr. M. M. McRae, Crane's Creek, P. O., Moore county, or address me at Fayetteville, N. C.

DANIEL McRAE,
For the Heirs of Gilbert McRae, dec'd.
Carbonton, Moore co., N. C., Aug. 24 43tf

$20 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber last April, my Negro Man CHARLES; he is full blooded negro, round features, 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, well set and intelligent for a negro; would weigh when he left, from 155 to 160, age about 28 years. He has a scar under one of his ears caused by a cut, the scar has protruded out, and very much resembles a wen. I will pay the above reward to any person delivering him to me at Springfield, Richmond County, N. C., or for his confinement in any Jail so that I can get him.

SHOCKLEY L. GIBSON,
for JANE McNAIR.
Springfield, Dec. 26, 1860. 82-tf

NOW IN MARKET.

ALL persons having NEGROES for sale, will do well to address the subscriber at Clinton, Sampson county, as he is determined to buy and pay as liberal prices for them as the state of the market will permit.

By addressing him he will call immediately, and make liberal offers, as all will find who will try him.

CHARLES T. STEVENS.
Clinton, Sampson Co., Sept. 10, 1860. 52-1ypd

North Carolina Form Book,

A FURTHER supply just received.

E. J. HALE & SON.

The Presbyterian Psalmodist

Character notes. A further supply just received.
July 20. E. J. HALE & SONS.

Starkie on Evidence, Vol. 1 New

Edition, with Notes and References, by Sharswood.
July 10. E. J. HALE & SONS.

ENCOURAGE N. C. ENTERPRISE.

WOODEN-WARE MANUFACTORY,
NEAR FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform the public, that they are now manufacturing, at their Establishment near Fayetteville, N. C.,

JUNIPER BUCKETS,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION;
HOE HANDLES;
ALSO, ALL KINDS OF
ORNAMENTAL FENCING.

And being furnished with a Woodworth's Planer, Scroll-splitting and Cutting-off Saws, Gauge and other Lathes, are prepared to execute Jobs of Planing, Sawing or Turning, with despatch and on low terms.

SPRING BEDS.

These Beds give universal satisfaction wherever used, and have the reputation of being the best Bed in use; recommended by the Medical Faculty. We have numerous Certificates from those who have used them for Boarding Schools, Public Houses; in fact, for every one who wants a good Bed, there is nothing superior.

We have a certificate from a gentleman of Fayetteville, stating that he has had in use for ten years past a Spring Mattress made upon the same principle as those made by us; that it has given entire satisfaction, and is to-day as good as new.

All articles manufactured by us warranted to be as represented, and made of the best material.

MAKEPEACE & McRAE.
Fayetteville, N. C., April 20, 1860. 11*tf

FOR SALE.

ONE Turpentine Distillery and Fixtures all in good order; also, one STORE HOUSE. This is a good place for Trade, and in the midst of large quantities of Turpentine, and near enough Railroad to make a load a day. I am desirous of selling on the most reasonable terms. It is situated on Kill P. Swamp, about four miles East of Newton Grove.

SAMUEL S. THORNTON.
Newton Grove, Sampson Co., Sept. 5, 1860. 51*tf

RICHARDSON'S
IRISH LINENS, DAMASKS,
DIAPERS, &c.

CONSUMERS OF RICHARDSON'S LINENS, and those desirous of obtaining the GENUINE GOODS, should see that the articles they purchase are sealed with the full name of the firm,

J. N. RICHARDSON, SONS & OWDEN,

As a guarantee of the soundness and durability of the Goods.

This caution is rendered essentially necessary, as large quantities of inferior and defective Linens are prepared, season after season, and sealed with the name of RICHARDSON, by Irish Houses, who, regardless of the injury thus inflicted alike on the American consumer and the manufacturers of the genuine Goods, will not readily abandon a business so profitable, while purchasers can be imposed on with Goods of a worthless character.

J. BULLOCKE & J. B. LOCKE,
Agents, 94 Reade Street, New York.
Dec. 11, 1860. 79*1y

Atlantic Scientific and Military Institute,
CAROLINA CITY, N. C.

HAVING secured the services of William A. Herring Esq., to take charge, as Principal, of this Institute, we take pleasure in saying to the public that the first Session will begin March 18th, 1861.

Mr. Herring is eminently qualified to take charge of an Institute of this kind. He is a practical teacher and Civil Engineer—was educated at Prof. Nathan B. Webster's Military Institute, and the University of Virginia, and is a graduate in the Scientific departments of both those Institutions. His advantages for gaining a knowledge of *Agricultural Chemistry* were very superior, and special attention will be paid to that branch of science.

While this is also a classical School, it is intended to be made a superior scientific and Military Institute. The expenses will be one hundred and forty dollars ($140) per session. This amount includes tuition, board, room-rent, room-furniture, fuel, lights, washing, books and stationery, and military uniform.

Day scholars will also be received in the Institute. For further information, address the Principal at Carolina City.

JOHN A. PARROTT,
R. F. BRIGHT,
W. H. CUNINGGIM. } Directors.

DR. E. L. PERKINS, Sec'y.
Feb'y 27. 1*5t

LAND FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber would sell his LAND, lying on the head of Beaver Creek, on both sides of the F. & W. Plank Road, 9 miles from Fayetteville, and reaching within a quarter of a mile of the Rail Road, containing 320 Acres, some of which is cleared, some good Bottom Land yet to clear. A large two story Dwelling HOUSE, a new Kitchen and good Stable, a fine place to take in travellers; two Springs within reach of the house, a wagon yard where much manure is accumulated, with a new well of the best water; the very place to set up work shops, black-smithing, wagon-making; making ploughs, spirit barrels, shoes, &c., would do well, the road being quite public. The very best of white oak and other timber can be brought down from Moore County on the cars very cheap, and to a point within half a mile of the place. The range for cows, hogs and sheep, is exceedingly large and good, the creeks and branches are full of reeds, dry cattle winter very well without feeding. Any quantity of fire wood can be cut on the Land and sent to town on the rail cars. I have raised very good corn here without manure. It is the best land for peas, potatoes and water melons I ever saw; we keep water melons, when we have them, in the portico where they can be easily seen from the road; they sell fast and at a fair price. I planted a few scuppernongs last spring, they grew finely. This is an excellent location for orchards, the spring frosts are quite light; a pure aired high section, as healthful as the mountains.

A. McARTHUR.
Jan. 28. 91*tf

NOTICE.

PURSUANT to an order at February Term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Bladen, I will expose to sale, on Thursday the 28th day of March next, the following property belonging to the estate of D. McDonald, dec'd, to-wit:

One LOT containing 4½ acres, near Maysville, with a comfortable Dwelling and necessary out-buildings; the location is a desirable one to those who may wish to have the advantage of a good school.

RIVER TRACT—containing 86 acres and known as the "Dunham Landing"—with a store and ware-house upon the premises. This is one of best locations on the River for trade.

Terms—Six months credit; the purchaser will be required to give a note with approved security.

☞ The sale will take place at the "Dunham Landing," on the River.

J. W. PURDIE, Adm'r.
Feb'y 11, 1861. 96*ispd

VERY DESIRABLE PROPERTY IN LUMBERTON FOR SALE.

BEING DESIROUS of removing to an adjoining County, I offer for sale the following property in the village of Lumberton:

1. The LOT on which I now reside, containing 11½ Acres, part reclaimed Swamp, and all very productive, and in a good state of cultivation, surrounded by a plank fence in good repair. The Dwelling house is in thorough repair, (part entirely new,) with all necessary outbuildings almost new, and very conveniently arranged; there is in the yard a Well of excellent Water, and there are on the Lot a great many different sorts of choice Fruits, and good vegetable and flower Gardens. The yard is on a high and healthy situation on the boundary line of the town, covered with a fine grove of natural growth. Altogether, it is believed to be the most desirable situation in the village.

2. The LOT on the corner of the Public Square and the Columbus road, adjoining the Presbyterian Church, containing about One-fourth of an Acre, on which there is a good Brick Office, containing Two rooms, each with a fire place.

3. A part of the LOT on Main Street, adjoining Mrs. Biggs's and Mrs. Daniel's Lots, on the corner opposite to Mrs. McQueen's residence, on which there is a small Building, and the best Well in town.

No village in this section of the country presents at this time, greater inducements to a business man than Lumberton. Pleasantly situated on Lumber River, where it is crossed by the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Rail Road, on which the trians now run regularly to that point, it must improve.

The above property will be sold either together, or separately, at very low prices, and on most accommodating terms.

R. E. TROY.
Lumberton, Oct. 24. 67*tf

To Mill Owners.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY, that we, the undersigned, have seen the performance of a new Water Wheel, invented by George W. Armstrong, of Sampson county, No. Ca. It grinds a bushel of good meal in 3 minutes and 48 seconds, with seven feet five inches of water, and saves half the water with comparison of other wheels.

HARDY HERRING.
JOHN BARDEN.
JAS. H. LAMB.
DANIEL JOHNSON.
R. W. TATOM.
Dec'r 21, 1860. G. W. SMITH.

This wheel has many advantages over all other water wheels. It is a packed wheel, so no water can escape between the top of the wheel and bottom of the case, consequently no water does escape only what performs labor. It is so constructed that the pressure of the Gudgeon on the ink with comparison of other wheels is very slight, owing to a cone attached to the shaft at the top of the case, counter-balancing the weight of water resting on the wheel. In this wheel the water does not act by its weight or momentum, but by its centrifugal force and the reaction that is produced by the flowing of the water on the ends of the buckets immediately behind orifices of discharge. The centrifugal force and the force of discharge thus acting at the same time and each increasing the force of the other, this wheel revolves with great velocity and power.

Further particulars relative to the above wheel can be learned by application to or addressing the subscriber at Dobbinville Post Office, Sampson County, N. C.

GEORGE W. ARMSTRONG.
Jan'y 18, 1861. 89*3m

ECONOMY!!

THE subscriber keeps constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Goods of every description,

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE,
CUTLERY, GLASS AND PLATE-WARE,
Wood and Stone Ware, Drugs, Confectioneries, and Toys,

Best Swede IRON all sizes; SCYTHE BLADES, MECHANICS' TOOLS and all others too tedious to mention.

Also, 25,000 SHINGLES for sale.

Goods in exchange for Barter or Cash.

☞ Terms, six months credit.

J. H. FARRAR.
Haywood, N. C., May 4. 15*1yr

NEGRO SALE.

BY VIRTUE of an order of the County Court of Montgomery, we will sell at public sale, on the 4th of April next, ELEVEN NEGROES, belonging to the Estate of Rev. J. E. Chambers, dec'd. Among them a good Blacksmith, and several likely young Men, Women and Children.

Sale to take place at the late residence of deceased. Terms: six months credit.

R. A. CHAMBERS, Adm'r.
J. T. CHAMBERS, Adm'x.
Feb'y 25. 1-tlst A

Eclectic Magazine for March.
Feb'y 23. E. J. HALE & SONS.

TO THE AGRICULTURIST
SOMBRERO PHOSPHATIC GUANO.

WE refer you to the following certificates of eminent Chemists who have analyzed this invaluable Phosphate; (many others can be adduced.) Also, the correspondence from different sections of the country showing the value placed upon this Manure by those who have used it.

All we ask is a fair trial, knowing you will give the preference over any other now in use.

NEW YORK, Aug. 22, 1857.

I have analyzed a sample of Guano imported by Schr. "E. C. Howard," from the Island of Sombrero for Messrs. Wood & Grant, and find it to yield as follows:

Phosphate of Lime,
Carbonate of Lime,
Sulphate of Lime,
Chloride of Sodium, &c.,
Organic Matter,
Water,
Salica, Alumina, &c.,

Signed, JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR OF GUANO,
No. 11 Exchange Buildings, Baltimore, Md.
25th May, 1857. Brig "Norman," 89 14 of Phosphate.
21st July, " " "F. O. Field" " "
Schr. "M. E. Jones," " "
Oct. " " "Naramisic," " "
Nov. " " "Sarah Maria," " "
Brig "S. G. Bass," " "
Dec. " Schr. "Chief," " "
16th Feb. 1858. " "N. Doane," " "
24th April, " " "W. R. Kibbey" " "

WM. SMITH REESE,
State Inspector, Maryland.

Moses Lacey, Esq., Lynchburg, Va. April 15, 1858. "Sombrero Guano has turned out well on my land. Wheat, so far; and friend Walton, to whom I sold some, says he would not give it, *pound for pound*, for Peruvian."

To JOHN W. C. LOUD, Esq.,
No. 27 South-street, New York.

13th *July*, 1858.—Where the Sombrero Guano was applied was as good straw as the Peruvian, and I think was as full or more plump grain.

29th *July*, 1858.—The wheat where Sombrero was used weighed 62 lbs. to the bushel. The Peruvian weighed the same; no difference either in straw or grain.

ROBERT J. HUGHES.

Philip A. Ball, Esq., Baltimore, Md., Sept. 10, 1858, says, "The corn where Sombrero was used is very green and strong, and the balance of the field, on poor soil, looks sun-burnt and drooping. I wish you to send me ten tons."

Facts Worth Knowing.

Guanos are of two kinds—those in which Ammonia predominates, as in Peruvian, and those in which Phosphates of Lime, &c., predominate, as in Sombrero and others. Both experience and theory establish the fact, that Ammonia and Phosphate of Lime are essential ingredients for a *general* fertilizer, and consequently for general purposes, a proper mixture of the two is recommended. Whilst the Peruvian and other Ammoniated Guanos are mere *stimulants* or *quickeners* of the soil, the Sombrero Guano is a *permanent fertilizer*, but of slow action and less perceptible effect the first year, unless aided by some stimulant. Hence the great importance of combining the two in proper proportions, which, when done, makes the *best*, most *convenient* and economical fertilizer known. Assuming the cost of Peruvian Guano at $60, and Sombrero at $30 per ton, and with one-quarter of the former and three-quarters of the latter (which proportions are recommended by experienced farmers,) it gives, at a cost of $37 50 per ton, a fertilizer far more valuable and *permanent* than the Peruvian alone. The agriculturist need only be reminded of the nature of the two predominating ingredients in the different species of Guano to enable him to understand the proper mode of its application. Whilst Ammonia in the Peruvian) is liable to evaporate or rise, Phosphate of Lime (in the Sombrero) is heavy, and liable to sink below the reach of the roots of plants; therefore it should be evenly deposited in the hill or drill, with the crop, or used as a top dressing, in the proportion of 300 or 400 lbs. to the acre, according to the wants of the soil. If the Guanos are combined and used as a top dressing in spring is the best time, when the crop is assuming sustenance and vigor, as at that time the benefit of the Ammonia is less likely to be lost than if used in the fall or early winter.

Also Manipulated Guano. For sale, in less quantities, by KIDDER & MARTIN,
Agents for Wilmington.

Pamphlets sent on application.
Feb'y 19. 94tf

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

AT January Term, 1861, of Richmond County Court the undersigned was appointed Administrator of the estate of the late Pleasant M. Powell. Those indebted to the intestate are notified to make payment. Those having claims must present them in due time or no notice will be pleaded in bar of a recovery.

WILLIAM F. BROOKSHIRE.
Jan'y 22, 1861. 91*3t

State of North Carolina.
RICHMOND COUNTY.

William McRae, Arch'd L. McRae, James Stewart and wife Christian, Arch'd McRae and wife Mary, John Leitch, Jr., and wife Nancy, Daniel McLean and wife Sarah, James Q. R. McRae, and the Heirs of Wm. McRae, dec'd, who was the wife of William McRae, to-wit: Duncan Carmichael and wife Mary, Alexander McRae, Christian Ann McRae, Malcom John McRae and Margaret McRae, Sarah Jane McRae, Henry McRae and Daniel McRae, Minors by their Guardian William McRae, vs. Duncan McRae and wife Margaret, Murdoch L. McRae and wife Catharine, and John L. McRae.

IN EQUITY.—Petition for sale of Land for Partition.

It appearing to my satisfaction, that the defendants in this cause, Duncan McRae and wife Margaret, Murdoch L. McRae and wife Catharine, and John L. McRae, are non-residents of the State of North Carolina, a publication is hereby made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the said Duncan McRae and wife Margaret, Murdoch L. McRae and wife Catharine, and John L. McRae, to appear before the Honorable the Judge of the Superior Court of Law and Equity in and for Richmond County, on the third Monday in March next, at the Court House in Rockingham, and plead, answer or demur to the said Petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte as to them in the time limited by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery.

Witness, John D. Shaw, Clerk and Master of our said Court of Equity, at Office in Rockingham, the third Monday in September A. D. 1860.

93*6w] JOHN D. SHAW, C. & M. E.

LOOK HERE!

THE UNDERSIGNED having recently purchased the fine and celebrated Jack, MALTIE, do hereby give notice that he will stand at GULF, and will be at mares for the small sum of Five Dollars for insurance.

Maltie will not be moved from his Stables only on special occasions, (public days.)

All those desirous of raising fine Mules will find it to their advantage to put to our celebrated Jack Maltie, as he is said to be the surest Jack of any in this section of the country.

Maltie was sired by Col. Rencher's celebrated Jack Malta. His dam was raised by Col. Lutterloh of Chatham county, and she was sired by B. Stroud's large and much admired black Jack Tecumseh.

Maltie has been standing for several seasons in Orange county, and those who are judges of the mule kind assert that his colts are all of the best finish both in beauty and durability.

The price for insurance of a colt will be due as soon as it is ascertained that the mare is with foal or the property has changed hands.

BROOKS HARRIS
J. C. HOOKER.
Gulf, N. C., Feb'y 18, 1861. 1-3tpd

NOTICE.

THE undersigned having qualified as Administrator upon the Estate of Thomas S. Yarbro, dec'd, hereby gives notice to all those having claims against the estate of said dec'd, to present them duly authenticated within the time limited by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery.

Those indebted to the estate are requested to make payment immediately.

L. W. GORRELL, Adm'r.
Feb'y 12. 1*6t

A. J. HALE,

LATE of Asheborough N. C., Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Marshfield, Webster Co., Mo., will in future practice his profession in all the Courts of the 14th Judicial Circuit.

Prompt and special attention given to the collection of claims, and all other business of a legal nature in south-western Missouri.
June 20. 81-1